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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SLOW PROSECUTION OF LAW INFRACTIONS CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 80 p 2

[Article in Readers' Opinion Column by Tran Thuong, of the State Inspection Commission: "Deal with Infractions of the Law"]

[Text] Slow proceedings have been taken against misdeeds and violations of the law in certain sectors, localities and units. We would like to cite some cases happening in Hanoi. Since 1975, the case of brazen oppression of and retaliation against a denouncer at the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works has not yet been dealt with. An illegal raising of a 170,000-dong fund to defray parties and unprincipled expenses at the Giai Phong Machine Works was uncovered as early as December 1976. This case has not yet been settled though the competent organ had made an assessment and proposed to the higher level to take legal proceedings (by official document No 210-CP of 2 November 1979). Many cadres and workers at these two factories are perplexed by the fact that the detained culprits have suddenly been released and even assigned to positions higher than before! The case of the director of the Tan Hung Paper Enterprise in Hai Hung who forced the personnel to resign contrary to circular No 12TT of 28 May 1979 of the Ministry of Labor has not yet been resolved though many months have elapsed.

During the struggle against negativism, it is necessary to sternly deal with persons taking advantage of their jobs and powers to commit crimes. To create conditions for strongly developing the mass struggle against negative manifestations, such agencies as the People's Procurate, tribunals and public security forces have the responsibility to strictly deal with cases of law infraction similar to those mentioned above.

9332

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVEMENT OF RESERVE TROOPS REPORTED

BK140607 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 13 Jun 80

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 June Editorial: "Enhance the Quality of Reserve Troops"]

[Text] The reserve force is comprised of men of military age and those discharged soldiers who are already changing their career service but are still physically fit for returning to the military service. During peacetime, reserve troops must join local self-defense militia forces, and be the backbone and the vanguard of the productive labor in the localities concerned. They must be ready to resume their military duty to build a regular army. During wartime, reserve troops must be the backbone force in combat and support activities in the defense of localities and must be prepared to meet the requirements for the expansion of the regular army.

Only when the reserve force is steadfast can it fulfill its combat and support duties in the local people's war for the defense of the fatherland. The stronger the reserve force, the more abundant will be the source of military replenishments, thus insuring adequate numerical strength and high quality for the regular force in order to make it ready to defeat all enemy attacks and aggressions.

Building up the reserve force will cover many closely-related fields of activity. Two key purposes are the enhancement of the quality of the reserve force by improving the knowledge of the command cadres and the improvement in the conduct of military training.

In the present situation, increasing the quality of training of the reserve force is a pressing need. The training must be highly practical and must have targets. It is necessary to closely coordinate training with managerial recordkeeping [as received] in order to insure that when an order is given, we can mobilize the reserve troops right away.

The military affairs agencies at all levels must work out programs and plans to inspect the training quality and the degree of combat readiness of the reserve force.

Through the conduct of field training, combined combat training exercises, and combat training rehearsals for the defense of localities, we must quickly detect the strong points and weak points of the reserve force in order to take effective, practical remedial measures; and must avoid all manifestations of showy formality for they will produce no practical results.

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TAY NINH FORCES CHECKING COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES, REFUGEES

BK181058 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Tay Ninh provincial armed forces recently held a congress to review the drive for developing their fine character and increasing their fighting strength.

Since January 1979, the armed forces of Tay Ninh Province have made important progress in the determined-to-win emulation movement by scoring many achievements in building their units, operating in close coordination with the districts and villages and increasing the fighting ability and combat readiness of the troops.

In the emulation movement carried out by the Tay Ninh Armed Forces, many progressive models have emerged. Over the past year and more, 1,332 collectives and individuals of the provincial forces have been awarded certificates and letters of commendation, 16 individuals have won the title of determined-to-win combatants, and 82 others have been named outstanding emulators. In addition, the Go Dau District local forces were honored with the title of Hero of the People's Armed Forces. The H-01, B-42 and B-44 infantry groups, the 401st Battalion and 14 companies of 8 districts and cities were overall outstanding units capable of fighting well and motivating the people to help in building the local armed forces.

The most striking feature of this emulation movement was the efforts of Tay Ninh Province to build the armed forces at the district level. These forces have carried out combat duties while improving combat readiness. They have also satisfactorily protected the local economy, have developed the people's right to collective mastery and have joined the people in promptly punishing counterrevolutionary elements, effectively intercepting smugglers and persons trying to flee to foreign countries, and maintaining local political security.

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT ACTIVITIES OF ILLEGAL MARKET

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Apr 80 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column by Dong Son, Nghia Binh:
"An Illegal Market"]

[Text] Along a stretch of road more than 2 kilometers long (from marker No 1,022 to marker No 1,029) in Nghia Binh Province, which is next to Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, a market that specializes in the illegal trading of various types of state materials and commodities such as nitrate fertilizer, cement, gasoline and oil and so on has appeared.

When travelling along this stretch of road, many trucks that haul goods stop here. The truck owners "urgently" unload the goods to the people waiting. Some trucks unload two or three 200-liter gasoline drums at one time and sell them on the spot. Hundreds of youths from around this area have left production. They wait around to buy and sell goods and they fight for and even steal commodities! Small shops sell snacks and also harbor smugglers and hide the smuggled goods. Because gasoline can be bought and sold easily, the ocean-going fishing boats do not sell their catch to the marine products stations but instead sell the fish at the free market in order to obtain a high price.

This illegal market is continually expanding. A number of agencies in Nghia Binh that are responsible know about this but they have not done anything to eliminate this market.

11943

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI COURT PASSES DEATH SENTENCE ON DRIVER WHO STOLE STATE GRAIN

BK141327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] On 13 June the Hanoi Municipal People's Court held a public hearing to try (Le Anh Tam), a driver of transportation enterprise No 18, Hanoi, for misappropriating 28 tons of paddy of the state.

(Le Anh Tam) is a dishonest driver who had earlier received sentences for stealing socialist property. Despite all the efforts taken by transportation enterprise No 18 for his reformation, he still continued on his bad way, abusing state transportation means to steal state supplies and paddy. Between late August and late September 1978, charged with transporting paddy from Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh to Hanoi, he made a total of four trips and stole 7 tons of paddy per trip for sale. Through prior arrangements with illegal traders, he sold all the 24 tons of paddy and pocketed 24,500 dong for his own use. When his misdeed was discovered, he enlisted the help of (Nguyen Bon) and (Luu Quang Khang) to bribe the authorities into dropping the case but in vain.

This was a major case of theft. (Le Anh Tam) misappropriated a large quantity of grain of the state at a time when our country was intensively practicing thrift and trying to get every kilogram of grain for the people. Confronted with undeniable evidence, (Tam) and his accomplices pleaded guilty. Based on the gravity of the offense involving the misappropriation of socialist property, the court passed a death sentence on (Le Anh Tam).

(Luu Quang Khang), (Nguyen Bon) and (Tran Van Dan) were sentenced from 1 to 3 years' imprisonment for their complicity in selling misappropriated socialist property.

The people in the capital welcomed the strict punishment meted out to (Tam) and his accomplices but they also criticized the organs in charge of the management of transportation means and grain for their shortcomings and laxity that made it possible for (Tam) and his accomplices to steal such a large quantity of grain of the state.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

LANG SON COMBAT VILLAGES--Village X, Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province, recently held a conference to review the building of border defense villages and adopt measures for satisfactorily carrying out this task in the days to come. In the recent past, the village party and administrative committees have motivated the people to participate in building the village into a strong border defense village. Meanwhile, Cao Loc District is launching a movement in all other villages in the district to build strong mutual support combat positions and lines [cum] tuyeens chieens daaus lieen hoanf] to insure that each village has a mobile militia and self-defense force ready to assume duties on orders from the higher echelons. [BK130215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 10 Jun 80 BK] In Loc Binh District, the district party committee and military command are striving to perfect mutual support combat positions and have drafted combat plans at the district level. The district armed forces, composed of the local forces, border defense units and militia and self-defense forces, have regularly conducted combat exercises with regular army units stationed in localities. Loc Binh has also worked out plans to support combat, protect people and property and evacuate government organs in case of fighting. The local armed forces have regularly tracked down and wiped out reconnaissance elements intruded from the other side of the border. [BK130215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jun 80 BK]

HOODLUMS, ROBBERS ARRESTED--Today's NHAN DAN carries an article by (Do Quang) on contributions by the security forces, army and workers of the railways sector to the suppression of hoodlums on various railroads. The article says: In the common successful efforts to arrest entire gangs of hoodlums and robbers and to guarantee the safety of passengers and trains, credit must first go to railways public security combatants, military personnel control units, self-defense units and combatants, workers, cadres and personnel working on trains and other security forces on various rail lines. Following is a case in point: After the recent train robbery at Gia Lam station, it took only 6 days for the security forces to track down and arrest nearly the entire gang of hoodlums and robbers led by a man named (Son Dua). Combatants of the railways public security forces' criminal

affairs investigation units are working day and night in many localities, carrying out their activities with flexibility and boldness. Loved and aided by the people, they are discharging their duties in favorable conditions. In the Gia Lam station robbery case, comrades (Nguyen Van Khiem) and (Nguyen Van Hai), showing bravery, intelligence and resourcefulness, managed to arrest the entire gang of hoodlums. In the dark of the night, combatant (Dang Khac Viet) quickly threw the gangleader to the ground, subdued all the five members of the gang and recovered large amounts of property stolen from train passengers. [Text] [BK171301 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Jun 80 BK]

GOODS STEALING THWARTED--Thanks to their resourcefulness, and with the help of some workers and other security guards at the Haiphong port, at 0200 on 13 June combatants of the Dinh Trong Lich Battalion were able to arrest a gang attempting to steal state property from Warehouse No 13. The gang, which includes members of various organs and units inside and outside the port, used a truck bearing plate number 15A3643 to carry more than 20 bales of valuable cloth from Warehouse No 13. They tried to bribe the security combatants with money, gold and watches. However, their offer was turned down and (Pham Van Thai), the driver of the truck, and five other members of the gang were arrested. The people's security post at the port has prepared procedures for the prosecution of seven defendants, one of whom is still at large, and is continuing to track down other accomplices for punishment. Meanwhile, the 3d military region command has commended the Dinh Trong Lich and its combatants for their outstanding achievements in safeguarding socialist property. [Text] [BK231100 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Jun 80]

VIETNAMESE COASTAL DEFENSES--The Vietnamese are taking steps against a future Chinese attack, this time by sea. The Vietnamese people are being forced to dedicate two weeks to working on the construction, along the coast, of an anti tank wall two and a half meters high and one meter wide. The Chinese, who have no means for large scale seaborne landings, see this as a Vietnamese psychological action intended to maintain the fear of a Chinese threat. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 9 Jun 80 p 47]

CSO: 4200

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

GDR AID TO ENTERPRISE--The Cu Doanh Weaving Enterprise in Hanoi has recently completed the installation and test operation of 14 new weaving machines provided as aid by the GDR. These are the first batch out of a total of 140 machines to be installed by the enterprise in its plan for equipment and technical renewal to increase output and improve the quality of weaving products for export. The new weaving machines operate with a high degree of automation and have a capacity six or seven times larger than that of the enterprise's old machines. [BK190955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Jun 80 BK]

POLISH EXPERTS DECORATED--Hanoi, 18 Jun--Ambassador Nguyen Ngoc Uyen, on behalf of the Vietnamese Government has conferred the Friendship Medal on 13 Polish experts who had rendered meritorious services in helping rebuild Vietnam. Speaking at the decoration ceremony held at the Vietnamese Embassy in Warsaw on 16 June, the Polish experts expressed their thanks to the Vietnamese Government for highly appreciating their contributions in Vietnam and pledged to do their best to join the Vietnamese people in socialist construction. Among the major Polish aid projects in Vietnam are the Cua Ong coal-screening factory (Quang Ninh Province), Vinh City's hospital (Nghe Tinh Province), and a circus theatre in Haiphong Port. [Text] [OW211307 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 18 Jun 80 OW]

CARGO SHIP RECEIVED--The Vietnam Sea Transport Company just received a 15,000-ton capacity cargo ship build by a British shipyard on Vietnam's order. The ship is named "Thai Binh." After calling at the Wismar Rostock Port [as heard] in the GDR to load cargo, the "Thai Binh" ship toured Europe and Asia and transported safely the first shipment to Haiphong port. [Text] [BK151225 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 12 Jun 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI GIVES GUIDANCE ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARD DRIVE

BK090920 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City will issue party membership cards during the 19 May drive to more than 14,000 party members of 422 basic organizations that have been consolidated. To insure good results in the drive and in observance of the principle that only fully qualified party members will receive cards, the city party committee has encouraged the masses to make criticisms of party members. The party committees of the various precincts and wards have compiled short, succinct and easy-to-understand documents on the qualifications and criteria of party members to help the masses in their evaluation of party members.

In a number of city wards where the people are generally shy of making their opinions known, cadres have been sent out by the precinct or district party committees to review the situation and adopt various measures to encourage everyone to express his views toward every party member at the grassroots level.

In appraising and classifying party members, the city party committee urges the various party chapters to pay attention to their attitude toward the implementation of the party and state line and policies and to their ability to fulfill the tasks assigned. At the same time, they should judge the effort of every party member to foster and train the contingent of key cadres and advanced members of his own unit. Consideration will also be given to the various party organizations on the party members' spirit of struggle to protect the party's revolutionary line and their sense of organization and discipline as reflected in their words, deeds and daily activities.

All the party chapters will resolutely not issue party membership cards to those who practice theft, receive bribes, oppress the masses, misappropriate public or collective property or engage in dishonest or illegal production or business activities.

Based on these guidelines, many party organizations and chapters have accurately evaluated and classified party members, gaining the confidence of the masses in the process. Consequently, they have consolidated their own organization and improved the qualifications of party members. Moreover, a closer relationship has been reached among cadres, party members and the masses.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY CARDS ISSUED IN KIEN GIANG

BK131234 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] During the 3 February phase, the Kien Giang provincial party organization issued party membership cards to 932 members in 86 party bases. Through self-criticism and criticism conducted within various party chapters, and by gathering the people's comments on the qualifications for party membership, the quality of party members eligible to receive the party cards has been enhanced. More than 50 degenerate and deviant party members have lost their party membership.

The Kien Giang provincial party organization has also paid attention to accelerating other tasks in order to consolidate and develop the party. The grassroots level organizations have recruited 304 new party members including 220 youths. Some 10 hamlets and 9 production collectives which previously had no party members now have some party members and a party organization each. Many party members and key cadres have been assigned to primary production units. Their behavior and working methods have been improved. The movement to oppose negativism in some agencies, committees and sectors has been intensified. Noteworthy are the party chapters of the customs department and the Binh Son 1 State Farm where negative phenomena have gradually been overcome.

The provincial forestry service has formulated an inspection plan for itself while the social welfare and war invalids service, the public health service and the construction service have inspected some tasks with good results. Erring party members and cadres have been advised by the party chapters involved to correct their mistakes and overcome their shortcomings. Some of the provincial and district cadres found to have shortcomings have sternly and publicly criticized themselves, thus winning greater confidence from the party members and people, strengthening the solidarity between the higher and lower echelons, and making the party members pay greater attention to the task of party development.

After the issuance of the party membership cards, many party bases have been able to enhance their leadership over the implementation of the immediate tasks. The provincial party committee has concentrated on

guiding the collection and purchase of grain and on stepping up production. At the same time, the Kien Giang provincial party organization has further consolidated the administration, various committees and sectors, and the mass organizations in the province, replaced some weak cadres, and developed some revolutionary organizations. Some 336 active youths have been admitted to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, 1,147 other young men have been gathered in the Vietnam Youth Association, 402 children [have] been admitted to the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenager Union and 334 production collectives have been consolidated including 100 production collectives which have satisfactorily organized their production and distribution.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE DUAN EULOGIZED FOR RECEIVING LENIN PEACE PRIZE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Great Honor"]

[Text] Reflecting the will and feeling of peace-loving progressive mankind, each year the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee confers that prize in recognition for "the undertaking of consolidating peace between peoples" on prominent political, social and cultural activists in the world, who have made great contributions to the task of safeguarding world peace and of consolidating friendly relations between peoples. This year, the committee has decided to bestow that lofty prize on Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of our Party, the respected and affectionate leader of our people.

This is a honor for all our Vietnamese people, who have heroically fought against cruel invading powers, contributing to tipping the scales of world forces in the favor of peace, independence, democracy and social progress. In presenting the award bearing the name of the great master of world revolution, V. I. Lenin, the prize committee has appreciated the work of Comrade Le Duan, the eminent successor of our respected and affectionate President Ho Chi Minh, who has led the whole Party, the whole army and the whole people to lick the U.S. aggressor, regaining national independence and unification; and to defeat the Chinese aggressor, safeguarding the territorial integrity of our fatherland; and now is firmly proceeding toward successfully building socialism.

In the protracted struggle to liberate ourselves, our people have always enjoyed the sympathy and the towering assistance of the Soviet Union and of other brotherly socialist countries, of the peace-loving peoples and of all progressive mankind. The world peace movement, a vast grouping of hundreds of millions of people around the world, has since long provided the struggle of our people with much enthusiastic support. We will always appreciate this valuable international support.

International support has given us a shot in the arm in our struggle to protect the fatherland, to build a new life, and to contribute to safeguarding peace in Asia and in the world. Dedicated to peace, our government and people have relentlessly strengthened ties of solidarity and cooperation

with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and have built friendly relationships between our nation and other nations on the basis of peaceful coexistence. After decades of uninterrupted struggle against invading powers, our people now have no other wish than for a lasting peace in order to rebuild our country and build a life of abundance and happiness for everyone. But, China's expansionistic and chauvinistic forces have not renounced their plot to conquer our country and other Indochina countries. Working hand in glove with imperialist forces, they have hurled daily war threats against our people. Imperialism, led by the United States, acting in concert with Chinese reactionaries, is bending over backward to intensify the arms race; rekindle the cold war; and whip up tensions in the Middle East, West Asia, Europe, the Caribbean and other spots. They are muddying world waters and threatening peace.

However, the balance of forces has sensibly changed. The forces of revolution and peace are now stronger than ever. Peace-loving mankind is constantly keeping watch against new plots hatched by imperialists and international reactionaries and are mustering enough strength to repel warmongering schemes and to safeguard peace.

Priding ourselves on that great honor being bestowed by world peoples on our people, we pledge to always be worthy of the trust of our brothers and friends on five continents, actively contributing to the sacred undertaking of safeguarding world peace.

9213

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PREPARATION FOR FORTHCOMING YOUTH UNION CONGRESS DISCUSSED

BK141125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jun 80

[NHAN DAN 14 June Editorial: "Prepare for the Youth Union Congress"]

[Summary] "The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has decided to convene the union's fourth congress late this year. At present all echelons of the union are accelerating a broad political movement in the union organizations and among the youths of all strata with the aim to enhance the political stability and fighting strength of union organizations by drawing the massive participation of youths in the 'three assaults' movement for collective mastery to develop the role and right to mastery of the young generations, advance on the front rank and devote all efforts to the construction and defense of the fatherland.

"The youth union has adopted a rich program of action with the theme 'The youths score achievements to greet the heroic fatherland and prepare for the national union congress.' Translating this program into revolutionary activities of millions of union members and youths is meant to create a great source of strength to overcome difficulties, repel the manifestations of negativism, do away with the old work methods and build a new system, a new economy, a new life and a new type of men."

Our youths have always been present on the forefront of any revolutionary struggle. Revolutionary heroism and optimism are the virtues symbolic of our young generations. This is a great success of the party in its efforts to mobilize and educate the youths. "These inherent virtues are now being reflected in the 'three assaults' movement for collective mastery which was forcefully launched during the war against the Chinese aggressors for national defense and which is now developing in productive labor, combat readiness, the maintenance of public order and security and the struggle against the manifestations of negativism."

From this movement for revolutionary activities, many young collectives and individuals have emerged as models of heroism and the great revolutionary capability of youth. "Almost half a million progressive youths and more than 100,000 outstanding union members have been admitted to the fighting ranks of the union and the party. This is a new factor

reflecting the great latent revolutionary capability of the young generations and an important condition for launching vigorous mass movements to successfully carry out party resolutions and state plans and bring about a new revolutionary impetus in our society.

"The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union now has 4.38 million members and 300,000 grassroots-level cadres; and its organizations are found, besides party organizations, in virtually all localities and sectors and in almost all economic, cultural and social units, population centers and the people's armed forces. This is a massive political force of our country, a great strength and a fine source of confidence of the Vietnamese revolution. This very massive force will serve as a decisive factor for the stability of the nation and the future of the revolution.

"The activities of our youth union still display weaknesses in some respects. The fighting strength and actual operational ability of its grassroots-level organizations are limited. Its contingent of cadres is still inadequate in number and not yet properly trained. The union's operational methods require improvement in many respects to suit today's young generations."

Creating a seething and widespread revolutionary spirit, developing the good and repelling the bad, and cleansing economic and social life are the best actions to be taken by the youth union in preparation for its coming congress.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION LAUNCHES DRIVE TO MARK CONGRESS, NATIONAL DAY

OW141555 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 14--The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has decided to launch a national emulation drive on the occasion of Vietnam's National Day (September 2), and the fourth congress of the union in October this year. The drive, which will last till the end of 1980, aims at drawing large numbers of young people into the movements of labour, production, work, study and scientific research, and physical culture and sports training, and promoting the vanguard role of the youth in national construction and defence.

In this emulation drive, the union organizations in the countryside will throw 500,000 hectares of plants for green manure in service of the 1980-1981 winter-spring crop and till high-yield wet ricefields to serve as models for cooperatives, boost land reclamation and organize contests in crop harvesting. Young workers will emulate in fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1980 state plan. The union organizations will take up a number of extra-plan collective projects.

The youth in the building service will collect 6 million cement bags in 1980, and the students and pupils will during their summer vacation participate in art, physical culture and sports activities such as table-tennis, football, volleyball, etc. Through this emulation drive, the union will by the end of this year choose about 500,000 outstanding members who will be considered for admission to the communist party. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union now has 4,380,000 members.

CSO: 4220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

THANH HOA PARTY DEVELOPMENT--Along with disqualifying membership of hundreds of party members, Thanh Hoa Province recently trained and recruited nearly 1,500 new party members. Most of these new party members are from 20 to 30 years old who have been forged and tested through various mass movements. Some 217 new party members have been recruited in Luong Ngoc District and Thanh Hoa City, 90 percent of whom are Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union members. [BK191211 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Jun 80 BK]

VCP RECRUITMENT DRIVE--Since the beginning of this year, especially during the celebration of the VCP's 50th founding anniversary and President Ho Chi Minh's 90th birthday, many party organizations have recruited large numbers of new party members. They paid attention to recruiting numerous members from among workers, notably engineering workers, workers directly engaged in production, workers with many years of experience in their trade, high-grade workers and workers who have worked for several generations in the industrial sector. Various cities and industrial areas have turned their attention to workers in carrying out their party development tasks. In the 3 February party development drive, Hanoi municipality recruited 1,482 new party members, 452 of them workers directly engaged in production. In Quang Ninh Province, workers accounted for 29 percent of the total of its newly recruited party members; in Haiphong City 27.7 percent, and in Ha Nam Ninh Province, 19 percent. Elsewhere, Nghe Tinh Province recruited 1,300 new party members, 230 of them workers; and Vinh Phu Province, 437 new party members, 95 of them workers. In Ha Son Binh Province, workers accounted for more than 13 percent of the new party members recruited during the first 6 months of this year. In Ho Chi Minh City, 47 workers were admitted into the party during the celebrations of the party's 50th founding anniversary. Many party organizations have also paid attention to recruiting new party members from among intellectuals and scientific and technical cadres. Of the 34,000 new party members recruited during the celebrations of the party's 50th founding anniversary, 700 were intellectuals and scientific and technical cadres with college or higher education. [Text] [BK240936 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jun 80]

SONG BE PARTY CONSOLIDATION--The party committee of Song Be Province is drawing upon experience to overcome the shortcomings in the issuance of party membership cards. During the 3 February drive, some organizations did not satisfactorily classify party members and in particular, they failed to create conditions for the masses to make evaluations and criticisms of party members. To insure success in the 19 May drive the provincial party committee selected Tan Khai village, Binh Long District, and Dinh Thanh village, Ben Cat District, as two pilot sites for the issuance of party membership cards and for the consolidation of local grassroots party organizations. After party membership cards were issued, the masses have enthusiastically emulated in productive labor and satisfactorily made contributions to the state. Within a short time, Dinh Thanh village overfulfilled its grain obligation quota by 41 percent, taking the lead in Ben Cat District; and Tan Khai village turned over to the state 10 tons of grain in excess of its quota. [BK090505 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 6 Jun 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'FIVE PUBLIC' PLAN FOR ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT INITIATED

OW150821 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 15--Experiences in improving economic management of Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province, are being popularized in Vietnam, helping to promote agricultural production. The coastal district of Tien Hai has plenty of fertile land, manpower and maritime resources. For many years, however, it had lagged behind other districts in agricultural production and subsequently in the improvement of the people's living conditions.

Faced with this situation, the local party committee and administration have worked out drastic measures to redress shortcomings. One of these measures is to help the rural people fully exercise their right to collective mastery of society.

Like many other northern districts, Tien Hai had in the main achieved agricultural collectivization by the end of 1960 with more than 95 percent of the farmers and their land joining the collective sector. However, the rules and regulation of agricultural co-operatives were not scrupulously implemented, economic management at many co-ops was loose, the marking of co-op members' work points was done in an unprincipled way, the distribution of farm produce was not fair, and the accounting of incomes and expenditures was inaccurate.

As a result, a number of managing cadres of co-operatives violated collective interests and indulged in corruption and waste.

After analyzing this situation, Tien Hai initiated the "five public" movement, namely making public (1) the number of work points of each family; (2) the quantity of fertilizer the cooperative bought from each family; (3) the quantity of rice distributed to each family; (4) the debts incurred by the cooperative, and (5) the quantity of rice stored after each harvest.

The "five public" movement was carried out first at the Dong Phuong co-operative farm. There, the co-op members' work points were registered once every three days, and the quantity and quality of fertilizer bought by the co-operative from each family once every five days. Each farmer kept his or her notebook for a check-up. At harvest time, the co-operative made public the quantity of farm produce shared to each member. After each crop, it made public the quantity of products and materials kept in store as well as those taken out for distribution. On the other hand, managing cadres had to answer co-op members' queries and solve their complaints.

This method helped to eliminate frauds in registering work points and created favourable conditions for co-op members to take part in managerial work. As a result, in the 1978 spring-summer season, the co-operative mobilized up to 98 per cent of its members for collective production, 30 per cent more than in the previous season. Rice yield reached 3.2 tonnes per hectare, 0.7 tonnes more than in the same season of 1977.

With the fine results of Dong Phuong cooperative, the "five public" movement was popularized in all the other 31 cooperatives of the district in 1978 and 1979. Thanks to this movement, Tien Hai has recovered more than 500 hectares of arable land misappropriated by farmers, retrieved nearly 2.5 million dong (Vietnamese currency) owed by them, and recovered nearly 500 tonnes of food which had been wrongly distributed.

Many party members and managing cadres who had committed mistakes were criticized and disciplinary measures were taken against them. Dozens of party cadres and members were subject to these measures and some of them were put in jail for misappropriation of collective property. One-third of main village cadres including the party secretary, the chairman of the village people's committee, and the co-operative chairman, were sacked due to their shortcomings in economic management. Other party cadres and members trusted by the people were put in leading positions in villages and cooperatives, many young and competent people have become the mainstay of production drives in agricultural co-operatives.

Dang Dinh Vy, chairman of the Tien Hai district people's committee, said: "The 'five public' movement has given a fillip to villagers who are actively taking part in production and encouraged them to openly criticize negative phenomena through this movement, our district can correctly appraise the quality and abilities of each party cadre and member and assign them appropriate tasks to step up production and improve the people's living conditions."

CSO: 4220

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION OF TWO-WAY CONTRACTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Purchase Grain and Agricultural Products In Accord With the Two-Way Economic Contracts"]

[Text] Along with collecting taxes and debts in kind, many localities have purchased and are purchasing grain in accord with the two-way economic contracts [concluded] with the agricultural cooperatives, production companies and individual peasant households. In places with much commodity grain such as in the Mekong Delta, the economic organizations of the state have brought in materials and commodities in order to exchange them [for the grain]. After fulfilling the 1979 mobilization plan, Ha Nam Ninh and a number of provinces in the Red River Delta sent materials and commodities to make exchanges with the peasants in order to purchase additional grain to satisfy the consumer needs on the spot. The system of two-way economic contracts and two-way exchanges of goods is being used in many localities in order to purchase meat hogs and various types of agricultural, forestry and marine products.

The practices in the places, such as Thai Thuy, Nam Ninh, Song Lo and other districts and Bac Thai, Binh Tri Thien and other provinces, that have made two-way economic contracts during the past several years show that this is a measure that brings many good results. Through implementing contracts, state materials and commodities have, while limited, reached the producers at the guided price and in a more convenient manner. The peasants have enthusiastically stepped up production and sold many products to the state. Through implementing two-way contracts, the economic organizations of the state and of the provincial and district authorities have begun to improve planning, organization and management

in accord with socialist business enterprise formulas, coordinated the activities closely to better support production and life in the rural areas and closely related production and the supplying of materials and commodities with product consumption.

Two-way economic contracts are the main means for the state to control most of the commodity grain and the agricultural, forestry and marine products and they constitute a basic and long-term exchange formula in the socialist economic management system. Implementing the system of two-way economic contracts means building an economic relationship between the state and the collective and individual economic sectors, strengthening the close relationship between industry and agriculture and ensuring unity between the interests of society and the interests of the collectives and of the producers.

All producers, whether collective or individual producers, want two things: a stable source of materials and a convenient distribution of products with suitable profits. Plans for supplying materials and distributing products are closely related to production plans. Stabilizing the first type of plan means ensuring the stability of the second type of plan. Because of this, through the two-way economic contracts, stable obligations must be set for many years in order to encourage the peasants to expand production with their minds at ease. As one of the parties responsible for carrying out the contracts, the economic organizations of the state must lend capital, supply materials and commodities and provide services such as plowing, water pumping, machine harvesting, milling and so on. These activities must be concentrated above all in the areas that have many commodity products and it must be ensured that the localities and units that produce well and that have many commodity products to sell to the state are provided more than other localities and units. The producers are responsible for selling adequate amounts of grain and agricultural, forestry and marine products to match the materials and services received from the state.

In order to carry out the two-way economic contracts correctly, the first thing that must be overcome is doing things in a bureaucratic way and separating buying from selling with each sector bringing some materials and consumer goods and exchanging them for a few agricultural products; in the end, this results in great waste and large losses and only small amounts are purchased. Beginning now, the materials and

commodities brought in to the rural areas by the central and provincial echelon economic sectors or produced by the districts must be managed uniformly and the district people's committees are directly responsible for guiding distribution in accord with the plans and policies and for correctly implementing the contracts that have been signed. The district economic organizations such as the planning, agricultural, industrial, commercial-material-standard of living committees, the material supply corporations, the commercial corporations, the grain bureaus and so on must improve management and business enterprise formulas, coordinate the activities under the guidance of the district people's committee, overcome doing things in a disorganized and competitive way and eliminate the practices that cause trouble for the producers.

The localities that have much commodity grain must concentrate even more of their capabilities and means in order to carry on purchasing in accord with the two-way economic contracts. The signing of the 1980 contracts for purchasing grain, food products and agricultural, forestry and marine products in the concentrated production zones must be stepped up and done in accord with the policies.

11943

CS0: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EXPANSION OF SOCIALIST COMMERCIAL NETWORK DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Apr 80 p 2

[Article: "Expand the Socialist Commercial Network"]

[Text] VNA News: After 5 years of transformation and construction, the state commercial network in the southern provinces and cities has 23 level-I business corporations, 116 level-II business corporations and equivalent-level local state-operated commercial enterprises. The network is engaged in obtaining, purchasing and processing commodities and it is organizing the circulation of various types of consumer goods and other types of goods to support production and the lives of the people. There are 2,350 sales points that are managed by state commerce; of these, 1,100 sell industrial goods, 550 sell foodstuffs, 400 sell food and 300 provide other types of services.

The network of marketing cooperatives in the rural areas and consumer cooperatives in the cities and towns consists of almost 3,000 production installations with 6,340 sales points and more than 5 million cooperative members have joined. More than 96 percent of the villages and wards in the southern provinces and cities have marketing and consumer cooperatives.

The state-operated and cooperative commercial organizations form a widespread socialist commercial network stretching from the cities to the rural areas and from the mountains to the islands.

Socialist commercial forces stimulate production to expand, exploit the results of the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and contribute to stabilizing prices, the markets and the living conditions of the people.

Almost all of the corporations and trade sectors subordinate to the socialist commercial forces have reoriented their business methods and are giving attention to obtaining, purchasing and controlling goods through two-way economic contracts. They are making an effort to work closely with the production installations and supply the agricultural production units with millions of plants and animals, hundreds of thousands of tons of fertilizer, iron, steel and building materials and tens of thousands of hand-held agricultural tools in order to maintain and expand production.

Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai, Lam Dong and other provinces have actively provided the production installations with help concerning capital, seed and production implements in order to plan specialized vegetable growing zones and zones to grow important industrial crops such as peanuts and beans and they have obtained and purchased things and provided the artisan and handicraft industry production installations with hundreds of tons of scrap iron and steel in order to produce additional consumer goods.

The marketing cooperatives in the villages have obtained and purchased millions of hand implements, plants, animals and many other types of necessary consumer goods and supplied them to the production companies and agricultural cooperatives. The village marketing cooperatives are expanding business operations involving types of goods outside the plans and are processing hundreds of new types of goods.

In the coming period, along with continuing to adjust organization, reorienting the center of business enterprise activities at the district level, promoting the work of obtaining, purchasing and controlling goods and helping the production installations, the provincial and municipal commercial sectors in southern Vietnam must give attention to improving organization and management, strengthen political and ideological education for the cadres and employees and strive to oppose passive phenomena, improve distribution formulas and satisfactorily support production and the lives of the people.

11943

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STAGNANT SUPPLIES TO BE ACTIVELY INVENTORIED, MOBILIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Regularly Inventory, Mobilize Stagnant Supplies for Production"]

[Text] Supplies, raw materials and energy are the material conditions indispensable for production. A lack of these conditions has been the main reason for the failure to fulfill the state plan for the first quarter of this year. While the country is faced with a common difficult situation, this problem is being compounded by the emergence of two contradictory aspects: On the one hand, we do not yet have enough materials for use though efforts are being made nationwide to exploit and accumulate natural resources, to obtain the fraternal countries' aid and to spend foreign currencies buying supplies from other countries; on the other hand, there is waste caused by insufficient stocktaking and control, which leads to the stagnation of material supplies. In many localities, piles of equipment and materials which do not belong to any owner or have been forgotten for several years can be seen at harbors and stations and in open fields; there are also heaps of discarded, bulky and rusty materials, boxes of unstandardized and unassorted accessories, and warehouses owned as personal property by certain units and physically disconnected from the socioeconomic mainstream.

Though the need to intensify stocktaking and control and to mobilize stagnant supplies for production has long been pointed out, the result obtained has proven insufficient and uneven. A number of localities have done this task satisfactorily and continuously but many others have either done it perfunctorily or discontinued it after carrying it out in only one stage; consequently, it has been impossible to detect the existence of stagnant supplies or to take measures to deal with them if they are ever found out. This state of affairs is still prevalent. The first control stage carried out in 1979 enabled Haiphong to mobilize nearly 6,000 tons of stagnant supplies for production and the subsequent stages enabled this city to take stock of nearly 2,000 tons out of 10,000 tons of supplies scattered in the vicinity. Ho Chi Minh Municipality recently discovered 10 warehouses but many other large and small storehouses are still left untouched.

There are many reasons for the protracted stagnation of supplies but the principal one is the slackness of organization and management over the past years which has led to shortcomings in the consecutive tasks of creating sources of supply, preserving, circulating and distributing supplies and using them for production or consumption. Management based on pluralistic administrative methods has led the responsible organs and units to a point where they can no longer firmly control their own sources of supply. Though the state plan has been implemented for 4 months this year, many sectors cannot yet assess the supply surplus or shortage by the end of last year; nor can a number of provinces and cities firmly control the amount of supplies in precincts and districts which, in turn, are not yet in a position to grasp the property owned by various installations.

To correct the abovementioned abnormalities, it is necessary to apply a production and business system with economic accountability; to stress the right to bear responsibilities in various managerial stages; to eliminate the habit of making rough estimates of the requisite supplies, asking for whatever available and discarding it after using only part of it; and to strictly and regularly implement the system of checking and controlling the execution of state regulations on circulation of material supplies. Inventorying supplies to put them in use and using them after accurately inventorying them are the two aspects of the single task of mobilizing and using all kinds of supplies which, for whatever reason, have been stagnating in production enterprises, in supply, administrative and professional agencies or in army units.

By applying strict managerial principles reflecting a high organizational and disciplinary spirit and by brushing aside localism and partiality, the various sectors, levels and production installations must, for the sake of the common interests of the national economy, self-consciously and jointly carry out activities to regulate the transfer of surplus supplies to areas which run short of them and the movement of stagnant supplies to areas which need them. Opening exhibitions and trading centers, using other information methods to publicize stagnant equipment, means, tools and accessories and, through these media, effecting direct sales and purchases or signing consumption contracts are innovations which will have realistic economic effects.

If supplies are circulated slowly and if they are not mobilized for production and construction, the country will suffer a great loss.

9332

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

LONG AN ECONOMIC ZONES--Peasants of 11 production collectives in the new economic zones in Moc Hoa and Vinh Hung districts, Long An Province, are striving to plant 900 hectares of rice and subsidiary crops in order to become self-sufficient in grain by the end of this year. Thanks to their success in last year's cultivation, these new economic zones can now rely on their own seeds and capital to develop agricultural production.

[BK190953 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Jun 80 BK]

ETHNIC MINORITIES SETTLED--Hanoi 12 Jun--Some 275,500 out of 340,500 families of ethnic minorities have settled down over the past 11 years. These formerly nomadic people have opened some 96,000 hectares of virgin land, over 50,800 hectares of which have been watered and turned into wet rice fields bearing 2 crops a year. Minority people have put an end to slash-and-burn farming which caused vast destruction to forests and have grown 41,000 hectares of bamboo and timber trees. Their cooperatives have set up 204 collective stockbreeding farms, and animal breeding in family [as received] is being developed. With the state's assistance, the people have built 8,500 kilometers of road including 1,700 kilometers of motor road, and 185 wooden suspension bridges. Some 38,000 families who lived scattered in the forests have settled in the villages, and have built 915 first-level schools, 1,550 health stations, 79 creches, and 119 supply and marketing shops and sunk thousands of wells. [OW130219 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 12 Jun 80 OW]

ELIMINATION OF ILLEGAL TRADERS--Until late 1979 every time barges laden with state supplies such as coal, wheat flour, corn, sugar, cement, rice, fertilizer and so forth reached a section of the river that cuts across Chau Giang District, Hai Hung Province, they would immediately be swarmed by hundreds of small boats carrying illegal traders who talked and even forced the barge crewmen into selling state supplies. This frequent scene at 18 riverside villages in the district has become a thing of the past since early 1980, thanks to the efforts of the local party organization to encourage the people to struggle against theft and the violation of socialist property. [BK151225 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jun 80 BK]

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY HOLDS CONFERENCE ON COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference to review achievements in improving and strengthening both the managerial organization and the management of agricultural cooperatives especially since the issuance of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum Resolution. Present at the conference were representatives of agricultural committees and agricultural cooperative management boards in provinces from Thuan Hai northward (which had either basically or fully completed agricultural cooperativization). Representatives of a number of central-level sectors also attended the conference.

The conference assessed the following points:

Following the Sixth Resolution, the government has promulgated a number of new policies on full exploitation of land, distribution according to labor, encouragement to develop animal husbandry and to export agricultural products, investments in new economic zone development, and prices of agricultural products; there have also been decisions on stabilizing the grain obligation of agricultural production cooperatives and so forth. These policies have been implemented and have had the initial effect of promoting agricultural production and consolidating cooperatives. (Despite protracted droughts in 1979, the northern provinces, in particular, achieved the largest cultivated area and the highest crop yield ever for the winter agricultural season.) By implementing the policies on full use of land and labor and by wisely applying the new method of work contrast and income distribution, a number of weak cooperatives have made initial progress.

In the field of managerial organization, the various localities have confirmed the role of production units as well as the need to urgently reorganize and consolidate them on an appropriate scale so that they may be used as bases for stabilizing the cooperatives' scale.

An overall glance shows that, owing to the implementation of new policies, the recent organizational and managerial changes in cooperatives reflect a sound development trend in the agricultural cooperativization and production movement.

However, certain aspects of the task of guiding the implementation of new policies in agricultural cooperatives are still limited; what is worse is that, in some localities, deviant negative practices have appeared in the course of consolidating cooperatives and developing collective production (such as the illegal lending of land and slaughter of buffalos and oxen and so forth). The principal reason for this state of affairs is these localities' failure to fully understand the fundamental spirit of the new policies and to adequately organize and guide their implementation. The adjustment and reorganization of the cooperatives' scale have been satisfactorily carried out by a number of localities which had previously studied these tasks, made preparations, provided positive guidance at the outset and closely led details of each step and job...but certain localities have remained passive in the face of the masses' requirements and have failed to carefully ponder these tasks, to make adequate preparations and to provide specific guidance...These shortcomings have had a bad effect on production and the consolidation of cooperatives...Many areas have failed to properly organize the implementation of the contract work system in cooperatives and are still confused by the contract work principle and method and so forth.

The conference unanimously agreed on a number of immediate tasks designed to strengthen and consolidate cooperatives and to boost agricultural production according to the spirit of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum Resolution.

Simultaneously with continuing to intensify the movement to reorganize production and improve grassroots management in conjunction with the building of districts, a task of prime importance in consolidating cooperatives is to quickly stabilize the scale of cooperatives and the varied forms of labor organization therein. At present, the adjustment of the cooperatives' scale is not generalized but is effected only with regard to cooperatives which really cannot be consolidated otherwise. However, because all provinces have reexamined both categories of cooperatives (those on too large a scale and those on too small a scale), it is still necessary to closely guide the organization of this adjustment. This task must be preceded by a sufficient study and adequate preparations and carefully carried out according to a plan in order to avoid negative manifestations likely to be caused by haste; yet, every effort must be exerted to make the best use of time and to rapidly stabilize the scale of cooperatives without badly affecting production and their other activities. The rate at which the cooperatives' scale is reorganized must be taken advantage of to rationally settle problems relating to land and property according to the principle that things must be done for the benefit of production and the preservation of solidarity.

Production units are considered a basic form of labor organization in cooperatives. Localities must consider it important to adjust and consolidate production units to make them worthy of the function of units which directly accept to carry out plans and to do work on contract with cooperatives concerning the final products. On the other hand, the conditions of material-technical bases, the requirements of production and the managerial standards of cooperatives must be taken into account to rationally organize

units and teams specialized in such tasks as water conservancy, farmland water conservancy, building, fertilizer production, transportation, farm tool manufacture and repairs, mechanical and electric maintenance and so forth (with the exception that the buffalo-drawn earth-work units be preferably replaced by plowing groups subordinate to production units). To avoid dispersing and weakening the basic units and to really turn them into ones which are responsible for the final products from the land assigned on contract, it is necessary to avoid setting up too many specialized units automatically and defining their functions and responsibilities in such a way as to overlap and limit those of the basic units; (for example, the farmland water conservancy units must be assigned to bring water up to level-3 canals only while the basic units are responsible for watering crops).

The contract work system is a scientific management method in collective production. Simultaneously with improving the task of entrusting work to production units according to plan, cooperatives must use contract forms suitable to the situation of manpower and the cooperative member households and must pay attention to implementing a clear-cut system of reward and penalty. It is necessary to firmly grasp these basic principles on contract work: strict management of production means, strict enforcement of economic-technical norms, firm control of the final products with regard to both quantity and quality, full use of land, natural resources, equipment and labor, and association of the state and collective interests with those of producers.

Though cooperative management is a task which plays a very important role, it has not yet been carried out accordingly. The conference affirmed the need to urgently consolidate and strengthen managerial organs and apparatuses from cooperatives to the district, provincial and central levels, to motivate all levels and sectors to duly participate in this task, and to simultaneously intensify the training and improvement of cadres to be assigned to the managerial apparatus at all levels and to the cooperatives.

9332

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AS OF 25 APRIL 1980

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 80 p 1

[Article: "As of 25 April--Northern Provinces: Nursing, Protecting Spring-Fifth-Month Rice; Rice Plants Grow Pretty Well With Heading in Some Areas. Southern Provinces: Ploughing For Summer-Autumn Crops, Preparing For Tenth-Month Crops"]

[Text] In recent days, striving for high productivity and high gross output in the spring-fifth-month rice crop, the northern provinces have focused on fertilization.

As of 25 April, according to the Statistics General Department, the results of the weeding campaign are as follows: phase 1, 964-855 hectares, amounting to 94.2 percent of the sowed-transplanted rice acreage; phase 2, 821,226 hectares, amounting to 80.2 percent of the sowed-transplanted rice acreage; and phase 3, 263,485 hectares.

In general, on fields where transplanting had been completed in time rice-plants have grown properly. Belated transplanting has caused poor growth. The localities are inspecting, classifying fields according to their needs to devise adequate care. Bac Thai Province has about 50 percent of good rice acreage. Ha Nam Ninh Province has 40 percent of good rice, 39 percent of medium quality rice and 21 percent of mediocre rice. The total of organic fertilizer already used is over 5.9 million tons, averaging 5.7 tons per hectare of rice.

In conjunction with proper intensive cultivation measures such as weeding and applying fertilizer, the localities have regularly inspected the fields, and have prevented and eliminated insects and pests in time. Insect-infested areas have showed signs of expanding in Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac and Ha Nam Ninh.

In the past 10 days, occasional rainfalls have contributed to reducing the acreage in need of water, and to creating favorable conditions for rice-plants to head. About 50 percent of fifth-month rice acreage--as well as 20 to 30 percent of spring rice--has headed. Rice heading in the delta

provinces and in the former 4th Region has attained 19.2 percent of the transplanted acreage; the figure for Binh Tri Thien is about 80 percent, allowing the peasants to begin harvesting 10 percent of early rice.

While nursing and protecting the spring-fifth-month rice Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hai Phong, Quang Ninh and Lai Chau have ploughed 9,734 hectares for early sowing of tenth-month crop seedlings; and have broken more than 5,000 hectares of tenth-month crop land. In addition, the localities are finding ways to produce more and better tenth-month rice seeds, particularly early crop strains, to expand winter crop acreage. A number of localities are short of tenth-month rice seeds. While preparing for tenth-month rice seedlings, the localities have composted and processed organic fertilizer and sowed more sesbania to serve as fertilizer for the tenth-month crop.

According to the Statistics General Department, while harvesting winter-spring rice the southern provinces have ploughed and hoed 271,000 hectares for summer-autumn rice sowing and transplanting, showing a slow pace as compared with last year's corresponding period (with 290,000 hectares). In general, ploughing and hoeing for the summer-autumn crop this year was slower in pace as compared with last year's, due to tardy rains, shortages of water in many areas and hardened soil.

Southern localities are striving to overcome difficulties, in order to sow and transplant the summer-autumn crop in time, to fulfill targets concerning cultivated acreage and to actively prepare for the tenth-month rice crop.

9213

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL REVIEW BROADCASTS REPORTED

BK111258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] In the first 10 days of June, nearly all the northern provinces began to harvest their 5th-month spring rice.

"According to the General Statistics Department, as of 5 June, all northern provinces except Cao Bang and Lang Son had harvested almost 300,000 hectares, or more than 28 percent of the planted rice area. Specifically, Binh Tri Thien has in the main completed its harvest. Nghe Tinh has reaped more than 50 percent of the cultivated area. Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu and Haiphong have brought in from 20 to 25 percent of their rice area each. Elsewhere, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Hanoi, Bac Thai, Ha Tuyen, Son La and Lai Chau have harvested from 10 to 18 percent of their rice area, but Thai Binh has managed to reap only 6 percent."

Hot weather combined with rain over the past few days has slowed the harvesting rate. To overcome this situation, various localities have concentrated most of their work force on bringing in the 5th-month spring rice.

"In the south, all provinces have completed the winter-spring rice harvest and peasants are continuing to fulfill their grain obligation to the state." As of late May, An Giang had overfulfilled its 10th-month and winter-spring grain obligation. For their part, Cuu Long, Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh have fulfilled from 67 to over 90 percent of their obligation.

Along with harvesting the 5th-month spring rice, the northern provinces have reaped more than 20,000 hectares of corn, more than 40,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, more than 1,000 hectares of peanuts and hundreds of hectares of soybeans and tobacco.

"While reaping the 5th-month spring rice, all provinces and municipalities throughout the country have also stepped up the planting of the 10th-month rice. To date, the northern provinces have plowed more than 130,000 hectares of ricefields, sown more than 27,000 hectares of 10th-month rice

and prepared more than 2.7 million tons of organic fertilizers. Compared with last year, this rate of farm work is still slow, however. Various provinces are trying to accelerate preparations for the 10th-month crop production."

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, to date all localities have completed survey work on their 10th-month crop area and are continuing to grow rice seedlings for this crop. In particular, Cao Bang, Vinh Phu and Ha Son Binh have set aside part of their work force to prepare the soil, grow 10th-month rice seedlings and produce fertilizers.

"To date, the southern provinces have planted only about 300,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice, with An Giang the only one having overfulfilled the plan norm and all the rest having fallen behind the target. The summer-fall crop transplanting period is now over, but some provinces are still continuing to transplant rice, though at a slower rate. In some places, rice transplanting has been much too slow. For instance, Ho Chi Minh City has fulfilled only over 30 percent of the plan norm; Long An, 30 percent; Dong Nai, 25 percent, and Minh Hai, only 1 percent. With the current transplanting rate, it is unlikely that the southern provinces will be able to fulfill this year's summer-fall rice area plan."

Along with carrying out summer-fall crop production, the southern provinces have plowed more than 460,000 hectares of the 10th-month crop land and have sown rice on 320,000 of them.

Last week, all localities continued to plant summer-fall vegetables subsidiary food crops such as corn, sweet potatoes, cassava, peanuts, sesame and soybeans.

Over the past 10 days, in addition to production work, all localities have formulated typhoon-flood-waterlogging control plans for each installation.

"In animal husbandry, the most noteworthy fact in the past week was that the number of chickens and hogs affected by disease has dropped. In some localities, these epidemics have been stamped out."

In the immediate future, all localities must concentrate on quickly harvesting the 5th-month spring rice; continue to prepare seeds, capital and materials for the 10th-month crop production; raise more hogs; remain alert and take necessary measures to control natural calamities and to cope with all provocation and sabotage by the Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SUMMER-FALL, 10TH-MONTH CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] From 23 to 25 April, in Quang Nam-Danang, the Ministry of Agriculture held a conference with leading cadres from agricultural bureaus and services throughout the country and with representatives of principal rice-growing districts and concerned sectors at the central level to assess the state of the 1980 summer-fall and 10th-month production seasons, to discuss and thoroughly understand the spirit of resolution No 25 of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau on the grain task and to debate the guidelines, tasks and measures to boost production in the 1980 summer-fall and 10th-month seasons.

In the 1979 summer-fall season, the various localities carried out sowing and transplanting on only 92 percent of the planned area, which was tantamount to 95.2 percent of the area cultivated in the previous season. However, they obtained an increase of 18 percent in rice productivity and 9.8 percent in the volume of production as compared with the previous season although they could fulfill only 81.6 percent of the plan norm for productivity and 76.6 percent of the plan norm for volume of production. This achievement was due to the fact that they expanded the cultivated area by growing leafhopper-resistant strains and controlling harmful insects and diseases more effectively than before.

In the [1979] 10th-month season, the entire country carried out sowing and transplanting on 91 percent of the planned area and fulfilled 99.5 percent of the plan norm for productivity and 90.7 percent of the plan norm for paddy yield—the latter achievement representing a 20.2 percent increase over the 1978 figure.

Compared with 1978, 17 provinces obtained an increase in cultivated area, 19 others an increase in productivity, 19 others an increase in paddy yield and, in particular, 7 provinces and cities—Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Long An, Kien Giang and Ho Chi Minh Municipality—achieved an increase from all the 3 points of view of area, productivity and paddy yield.

The result of the 1979 10th-month production season revealed a number of weaknesses and shortcomings. Sowing and transplanting were belatedly carried out on a rather large area. The fact that sowing and transplanting were performed after the most appropriate season on 10 percent of the total area in North Vietnam and 40 percent of the total area in South Vietnam had a bad effect on both productivity and yield of the entire season. Beside a strong point gained by initially determining a 10th-month rice varieties allocation to be considered as a hub around which to arrange agricultural seasons for the whole year--such as using the early and main 10th-month rice varieties in North Vietnam and the new, highly productive short-term rice strains to replace the former long-term ones in South Vietnam--, the quality of the 10th-month rice varieties grown was generally poor. This was one of the reasons for a decrease in the 10th-month rice crops' productivity. Though some progress was made with regard to the sowing and transplanting density, the cultivated area was too large and this made it impossible to ensure the necessary number of rice ears on a fixed area unit to obtain high productivity. The production of organic fertilizer was developed in many localities but not yet really extended to all the southern provinces. Stable manure was of low quality, green manure was still produced on a small scale and the task of providing supplies still inadequate and slow in view of production requirements... Compared with 1978, the subsidiary food crops achieved an 8.9 percent increase in cultivated area and a 7 percent increase in volume of production converted to paddy equivalent; however, an overall glance reveals that the various localities still paid attention only to expanding the cultivated area and that the subsidiary food crops' productivity was still generally low--even too low such as only 4 to 8 tons of sweet potato per hectare, 6 to 9 tons of cassava per hectare and 10 to 12 tons of kaoliang or corn per hectare. The main reason was the failure to satisfactorily carry out tasks concerning strains and fertilizers and to rationally rotate crops.

Therefore, the conference pointed out that the 1980 summer-fall and 10th-month seasons are the last production seasons within the second 5-year (1976-1980) plan and that they must make an important contribution to achieving the production target of 15.5 million tons of grain in 1980 (including 12 million tons of paddy and 3.5 millions tons of subsidiary food crops converted to paddy equivalent).

Following are the requirements of the 1980 summer-fall and 10th-month production seasons:

The utmost efforts must be exerted to ensure fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan norms concerning the area, productivity and yield of rice and subsidiary food crops to make up for the eventual failure of the winter-spring crop's yield to reach the plan norm. Positive and specific policies and measures must be formulated to quickly stop the yearly gradual decrease in the area, productivity and yield of the 10th-month crop, especially in the Mekong Delta provinces. Initiative must be taken to overcome the present difficulties caused by the belated harvest of the winter-spring crop, to make sure that the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops are sown and

transplanted on schedule and to create conditions for vigorously developing the spring crop in South Vietnam. It is necessary to continue to consolidate the new production relationships and to heighten the production guidance and management standards in various localities and production installations. Since the 10th-month rice crop is one which has the largest area and yield of all throughout the year, localities and production installations must try to fulfill and overfulfill the plan norms concerning the area for sowing and transplanting, resolutely avoid leaving any area fallow and consider this endeavor one of the most important policies and measures designed to ensure success of the 10th-month season, especially in the Mekong Delta provinces. Provinces and districts must closely guide the grassroots level to strictly implement decision No 328-CP of 10 September 1979 of the Government Council on the need to encourage people to fully use agricultural land, to actively solve the water problem and to eagerly prevent and fight waterlogging and drought. In North Vietnam, waterlogging control must be considered the principal measure and coordinated with drought prevention and control. In South Vietnam, it is necessary to step up the task of building field embankments and saline and alkaline water impoundment dams, installing additional sluices, digging canals to drain saline and alkaline waters and preserving on-the-spot fresh water. It is necessary to closely guide the plowing stage to ensure on-schedule sowing and transplanting throughout the planned area, and also to consider important and better carry out the sowing of shallow-field and slash-burn upland rice varieties and especially the tasks concerning seeds, fertilizers, density...in order to obtain high productivity. Agricultural seasons and the allocation of rice varieties must be appropriately arranged for each small region and district.

In view of the complex changes in the weather conditions during the 10th-month season, all localities and regions--especially those frequently threatened by floods, typhoons, waterloggings and droughts--must have two production plans and actively prepare enough material supplies for both these plans. It is necessary to soundly guide the implementation of intensive cultivation measures and, first, to closely steer seasonal tasks from seed sowing, plowing and transplanting to fertilization and harvesting. Cooperatives, production collectives and peasants must observe the fixed sowing and transplanting densities and satisfactorily organize the caring for and fertilization of crops as well as the measures to prevent and eliminate harmful insects and diseases.

The task concerning seeds must be considered especially important and properly carried out; it is necessary to immediately organize a check of the total amount and quality of the existing seeds in each locality and each installation and among peasants and to draw up plans for actively and quickly supplementing and regulating the amount of seeds in order to secure sufficient and good seeds in accordance with the cultivation pattern in each region, with each type of soil and with each crop rotation formula. Immediate needs must be considered in conjunction with long-term ones to rapidly obtain a sufficient amount of good seeds to meet production requirements and to consolidate and develop a four-level seed supply system.

Haï Hau (Ha Nam Ninh) is a district which has begun to properly carry out the task concerning seeds and has thus contributed to achieving an obvious increase in rice productivity. This valuable experience must be broadly disseminated with a view to eliminating old strains and rapidly expanding the sowing and transplanting of new ones of which the high productivity and resistance to harmful insects and diseases have been confirmed such as the "Nong Nghiep 75-6, 75-10" and "1B" in North Vietnam and the "Nong Nghiep 3A, 5A, 6A, 2B" and "3B" in South Vietnam. At the same time, due attention must be paid to selecting certain varieties which can resist such diseases as rice blast, oryzae [beenh] khoo vawf] and brown leafhoppers and which can withstand drought, waterlogging and alkalinity in order to steadily increase rice productivity.

The demand for fertilizers during the summer-fall and 10th-month seasons is very great. In view of the limited quantity of inorganic fertilizers available, importance must be attached to the production and use of the existing sources of fertilizer--mainly stable and green manures--and simultaneously to the need to strictly manage the distribution and two-way exchange of goods and to most rationally use the various kinds of inorganic fertilizers supplied by the state. Along with properly organizing and guiding the reservation of enough land to produce fodder to develop animal husbandry, especially hog raising, it is necessary to help production collectives and cooperatives satisfactorily set up teams and units specialized in fertilizer production, to assign fertilizer production norms to each laborer and cooperative member's household, to formulate an achievement evaluation system, to fix rational prices for fertilizer purchase and to set aside 5 percent of the volume of paddy earmarked for payment of working days to compensate for the fertilizers contributed.

At the conference, the Ministry of Agriculture awarded the 1979 emulation review banner to the provinces of Cao Bang, Lai Chau, Ha Bac, Thai Binh, Thuan Hai, Tay Ninh, Tien Giang, Hau Giang and Ben Tre and to Haiphong Municipality and launched throughout the agricultural sector a "good farming" emulation movement to make achievements to celebrate the 90th birthday of beloved and respected Uncle Ho and, for the time being, to intensively tend and fertilize the winter-spring rice crop, to grow short-term vegetables and subsidiary food crops, to sow and transplant the summer-fall crop on schedule throughout the planned area, to make early and adequate preparations concerning material-technical bases and to win overall success.

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AGRICULTURE

COLLECTIVIZATION OF AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The Fifth Anniversary of the 30 April Victory: 5 Years of Socialist Transformation of Agriculture in Southern Vietnam"]

[Text] VNA News: During the past 5 years, especially during the past 2 years, implementing the resolutions and directives of the Party Central Committee concerning agricultural transformation in southern Vietnam, the provinces from Binh Tri Thien on south to Minh Hai have made a great effort to creatively apply the lines of the party and government to conditions in each region and locality and organized the peasants to gradually implement the agricultural cooperativization movement with the aim of upgrading agriculture to large-scale socialist production, eliminating exploitation and the sources of exploitation, increasing labor productivity, expanding production and building the new life in the rural areas.

From the day they were liberated, the central coastal provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai have enforced the land policies and encouraged the peasants to respond to the movements to reclaim wasteland, build water conservancy projects, produce fertilizer and grow new varieties of rice. At the same time, they have encouraged the peasants to become involved in collective production through such forms as mutual aid teams, cooperative labor teams and units, production companies and agricultural cooperatives. The collective production movement in the provinces mentioned above has expanded rather rapidly and, in particular, since the end of October 1978, it has become a broad mass movement. By the end of 1979, in the provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai, 83 percent of the peasant households, with 76 percent of the field area, had become involved in collective production in 1,500 production companies and 1,114 agricultural cooperatives. Thus, to date, the central

coastal provinces have virtually completed the cooperativization of agriculture using two forms: production companies and agricultural cooperatives. Of the total number of cooperatives that have been built, 17 cooperatives have already been through six to seven production seasons, 90 have been through four to five production seasons and more than 400 have been through three production seasons. In general, the rice yields of the cooperatives, the incomes of the families of the cooperative members and the amounts contributed to the state are higher than when production was carried on individually. Almost all of the test cooperatives in the provinces have become leading banners in the agricultural production movement and the cooperatives in general are all stable, although some cooperatives are experiencing difficulties.

The provinces in Tay Nguyen (Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Dac Lac and Lam Dong), which are areas that have many ethnic minority peoples, have also quickly implemented the land policies and launched the masses to carry on agricultural cooperativization in coordination with organizing things to reclaim wasteland, improve the fields, build water conservancy and communications projects and build projects to support production and life so [the people] can engage in settled farming and have a settled life. From the initial forms of collective production such as mutual aid teams, cooperative labor teams and production companies, each province in Tay Nguyen has established experimental agricultural cooperatives. By the end of October 1979, the provinces in Tay Nguyen had established 179 agricultural cooperatives and 2,248 agricultural production companies, to which 74 percent of the peasant households belonged, and 66 percent of the farmland had been collectivized. The cooperatives and production companies have begun to manifest a clear effect in reclaiming wasteland, establishing fields for intensive cultivation, expanding grain production and organizing living conditions.

In the provinces in former Nam Bo, after liberation, the party committee echelons and authorities gave close attention to the special characteristics of the region and gradually organized the peasants using many forms of collective production such as rotating work teams, mutual aid teams, production companies and agricultural cooperatives. To date, more than 12,000 agricultural production companies have been established but, in fact, only about half of the production companies have collectivized the means of production and instituted collective distribution. In 1980, efforts must be concentrated on solidifying and improving the quality of the

activities of the production companies, exploiting the superiority of the new production relationships, making rational use of the existing labor strength and means of production and scoring new achievements in agricultural production.

In concentrating on solidifying and strengthening the production companies, the provinces in former Nam Bo are test building cooperatives. Ho Chi Minh City and Tien Giang, Dong Nai, Song Be, Ben Tre, Long An, Tay Ninh, An Giang, Kien Giang and Hau Giang had, by the end of 1979, built 274 agricultural cooperatives. Of these, Song Be Province built 152 cooperatives and Tien Giang built 70. But few of the cooperatives have grown well and, in general, many cooperatives have not clearly manifested the effects of the new production, suitable models concerning cooperatives have not been established and a number of cooperatives are encountering difficulties.

Looking at the past period, the cooperatives and production companies in southern Vietnam have attracted most of the peasants in the localities to join in collective production and the land and most of the equipment, buffaloes and cattle have been collectivized. In places where such things have not yet been collectivized, management and use has been temporarily unified. The cooperatives and production companies have begun to create a new division of labor, built a number of material and technical bases necessary for collective production, such as drying fields, storehouses and animal pens, and purchased additional machinery. Socialist economic management principles have begun to be formed. Rather large numbers of primary level cadres have been trained to satisfy the [requirements] of the movements and progress has been made in implementing the collective ownership rights of the masses in production and distribution. The living conditions of the people have been maintained, the confidence of the masses in collective production has been strengthened and so on.

However, because the characteristics of and the situation in each place are different, the collectivization movement has not expanded evenly and in a number of provinces in former Nam Bo it has expanded slowly. In building production companies and agricultural cooperatives, many places are still violating the principle of "voluntariness and mutual benefits," limiting the collective ownership rights of the masses or using administrative measures and commandism and forcing the masses into collective production. The production of the cooperatives has not expanded in all respects and the arable

land and labor potential in each region has not been exploited. Many production companies have only the form but have not collectivized the means of production or carried on collective distribution. The material and technical bases of the cooperatives and companies are not able to support the necessary requirements of production and the new economic structure and new production strength of socialist collective production relationships have not been created. Party and state policies are not being implemented correctly in a number of places; for example, coercion is being used in implementing the land reform policies and the grain mobilization policies have not been carried out seriously. Economic management in the cooperatives and companies is still in disorder and, therefore, the land, laborers, machinery, materials and capital are not being used well, there is waste and there are negative phenomena such as corruption and use of public property. The building of production companies and cooperatives is not closely related to building the districts and strengthening the district echelon and the production installations have not balanced the interests of the state, the collectives and the cooperative members. During the past years, in the southern provinces, especially in the Mekong Delta, agricultural production has expanded and new production relationships have been formed but the amount of grain delivered by the peasants to fulfill their grain obligation to the state has not matched the capabilities or production results.

On this fifth anniversary of the liberation of southern Vietnam, the provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Minh Hai are making a great effort to step up the production of food in close connection with promoting the agricultural cooperativization movement. Almost all of the provinces have reviewed things and gained experience from agricultural transformation during the past period; they have resolutely overcome the shortcomings, promptly manifested the good experiences and concentrated their efforts on steadily solidifying the existing production companies and cooperatives.

The provinces are doing a very good job of making preparations. In particular, they have prepared ranks of cadres to educate and persuade the peasants in order to carry on agricultural cooperativization in an active and steady way, they have avoided doing things in an impatient, coercive or impulsive way, they have avoided harming production or the lives of the people and they have resolutely put the southern rural areas on the path of agricultural cooperativization and large-scale socialist production.

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AGRICULTURE

VO CHI CONG AT CONFERENCE ON COLLECTIVIZATION IN SOUTH

BK171510 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT
17 Jun 80

[Summary from poor reception] "According to VNA, the Committee for the Transformation of Southern Agriculture [CTSA] recently held a conference of the comrade leaders of the provinces and cities in former Nam Bo to review the development of the agricultural cooperativization movement in the recent past and, at the same time, to lay down the guidelines and tasks for the future and to discuss some immediate tasks for 1980. Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and chairman of the CTSA attended and addressed the conference."

The conference noted that nearly all the provinces and cities of former Nam Bo have continued to motivate peasants to join collective production organizations under various forms, that the cooperativization movement has developed continuously in the form of production collectives and that the majority of production collectives organized before May 1979 have begun collective production work and have initially applied the principles of socialist management, production and distribution. Progressive production collectives have emerged in all districts and areas. Progress has been made in planning and in the management of labor and the distribution of income in production collectives. Production has not only been maintained but also developed. The peasants' income has increased over the time when the individual mode of production still prevailed.

The cooperativization movement, however, has shown some weaknesses. In the beginning, because of the hesitancy and reluctance of some localities, the movement developed slowly. The measures taken to promote the movement have been marked by a lack of respect for democracy and for the masses' voluntary participation. The land reform policy has not been satisfactorily implemented. The training of cadres has been slow.

"The conference pointed out: In the coming days, the agricultural cooperativization movement must be actively promoted as urged by various

resolutions of the party. The principle of active and steady efforts must be upheld. Cooperativization must be carried out from a lower to a higher level, and from a smaller to a larger scale. In the process, the principles of voluntary participation, mutual benefit and democratic management must be ensured. Cooperativization must be combined with the reorganization and promotion of production so as to ensure, first of all, a steady supply of grain and foodstuffs."

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON NATIONWIDE CROP CULTIVATION PROGRESS

Cultivation Progress

BK230731 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 June the entire country had planted summer-fall vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops on 264,000 hectares--an increase of 7,000 hectares over the same period last year--with over 44,290 hectares in the north and over 220,120 hectares in the south. This total figure included over 38,860 hectares of short-term industrial crops such as peanuts, sesame, soybeans and sugarcane.

Grain Collection Results

BK230733 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] As of 15 June, 15 southern provinces and cities had collected an amount of grain accounting for 68 percent of the plan for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons, with An Giang Province taking the lead by fulfilling 110 percent of its grain collection plan. By 15 June the northern provinces had fulfilled 17.7 percent of their grain collection plan for the 5th-month-spring crop season, with Binh Tri Thien achieving 58.3 percent of its plan; Nghe Tinh, 35 percent; Ha Son Binh, 33 percent, and Haiphong, 24.6 percent.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES DEVELOPMENT OF SUMMER-FALL CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Expand Area and Carry Out Intensive Cultivation in the Summer-Fall Season"]

[Text] Multicropping is a development guideline to be followed by agriculture in our country to fully use its large work force and the great potentials of its land and tropical climatic conditions.

The fields in any region in our country are suitable for multicropping--an increase from one to two or three crops per year; in fact, some cooperatives in North Vietnam have experimentally grown four crops per year. The southern provinces are shifting from the habit of growing only one 10th-month crop per year to the creation of conditions essential to the cultivation of 2 to 3 crops per year. Over the past 4 years, the winter-spring and summer-fall production seasons have been continuously developed. In the summer-fall season last year, the southern provinces cultivated more than 646,000 hectares with a total yield of more than 1.352 million tons of paddy. Though the plan norm for cultivated area in the summer-fall season this year is the same as that for the same period last year, the 1979 average per hectare productivity of 20.72 quintals has been raised to 22.50 quintals in 1980 in order to achieve the total yield of nearly 1.5 million tons of grain. To increase productivity, it is necessary to carry out intensive cultivation throughout the arable area and to gradually stabilize production.

The summer-fall production season occurs during a rainy period when water supply is ensured and when there is plenty of solar radiation and sunshine. But this season is also faced with a number of difficulties caused by a high degree of humidity which gives rise to harmful insects and diseases. Like other crops, the summer-fall rice crop must be cultivated on schedule. If sowing and transplanting are protracted, it is likely that riceplants will be damaged by brown leafhoppers and early floods. To be able to carry out transplanting on schedule, one must plow the earth quickly and secure enough water. Drought frequently affects the beginning of the season and a lack of water will enable underground saline matters to ooze upward and kill riceplants. By expanding small-sized water conservancy works, fully using all sources of water and mobilizing all tractors and draft buffalos

to plow fields, many areas are trying to carry out cultivation most intensively. The districts of Duc Linh, Ninh Hai, An Son (Thuan Hai), Long Phu, My Xuyen (Hau Giang), Trang Bang (Tay Ninh) and so forth have already completed plowing in the summer-fall fields. The provinces of An Giang, Tien Giang, Cuc Long, Minh Hai and so forth are also trying to expand the cultivated area. The southern fields, especially those in the Mekong Delta, are still very fertile because they have been cultivated with only one crop but they also require good care and fertilization. To obtain a large amount of rice, efforts must be exerted to provide fields with a large quantity of fertilizers, especially stable and green manures. Though not as productive as the two crops at the beginning and end of the year, the summer-fall crop gives us a sizable volume of grain. A grain of paddy is as precious as a grain of gold. Let us try to rationally use labor and land to simultaneously expand the cultivated area and carry out intensive cultivation to increase agricultural production.

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PLOWING FOR SUMMER-FALL CROP UNDER WAY IN HAU GIANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpt] VNA--Hau Giang has begun plowing on more than 70,000 hectares of fields destined for the summer-fall and 10th-month crops.

The Song Hau, Mua Xuan and Phuong Ninh state farms and other production stations and farms in the province have nearly completed plowing.

By wisely guiding the activities of 14 tractor collectives, Thot Not District has been able to send almost all the existing tractors to continuously work in the fields, each of them plowing 5 to 10 hectares in 24 hours. By combining mechanical power with the draft power of buffalos and oxen, Thot Not District is trying, by the end of April, to fulfill the plan to plow 42,000 hectares to be used in sowing and transplanting the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops. Long Phu and My Xuyen Districts and Soc Trang City have completed the plowing of the area reserved for the sowing and transplanting of the summer-fall rice crop.

However, the plowing rate throughout the province is still slow and has fulfilled only 1/6 of the plan norm. Hau Giang is concentrating its steering efforts on firmly controlling the draft power, overcoming difficulties concerning supplies and accessories, restoring and recommissioning wornout tractors and motivating peasants to use hoes in order to complete on schedule the plan to plow the fields reserved for the sowing and transplanting of the summer-fall rice crop.

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EDITORIAL CITES AN GIANG, CUU LONG GRAIN COLLECTION

BK121305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jun 80

[NHAN DAN 9 June Editorial: "An Giang and Cuu Long Rapidly and Satisfactorily Carry Out Grain Collection"]

[Summary] "An Giang Province has outstandingly taken the lead over other provinces in Nam Bo in the collection of grain. As of 31 May it had fulfilled 105 percent of its grain obligation quota for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons, achieving 87 percent of the plan for the entire year. The province's average grain collection rate was 880 kg of paddy per hectare of cultivated land."

A notable measure taken by An Giang is its guidance in the implementation of two-way economic contracts and the two-way exchange of goods directly between the state and the peasants. "An Giang has scrapped the erroneous practice of leaning heavily on the purchase of grain at agreed upon prices and of exchanging 1 dong's worth of paddy for 1 dong's worth of goods. The illogical rates of exchange between the peasants' paddy and the state's goods and supplies as provided for under two-way economic contracts have been adjusted, resulting in a two-fold increasing in the amount of paddy purchased as compared with the original plan."

Along with An Giang, Cuu Long has also rapidly and satisfactorily carried out the grain collection task. "As of 25 May the province had fulfilled over 95 percent of its grain obligation quota for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons, achieving 70 percent of the plan for the entire year."

The two provinces have learned from experience that it is necessary to broadly popularize the grain policy, and that with cadres and party members setting an example in fulfilling the grain obligation, the people will be encouraged to do the same.

"An Giang and Cuu Long do not have a very high per-capita grain output but they have purchased grain rapidly. Meanwhile, Minh Hai, Kien Giang and

Hau Giang--provinces with a per-capita grain output 50 percent greater than that of Cuu Long--have been only able to fulfill 30 to nearly 40 percent of their annual quotas. By 25 May the amount of grain collected in the 15 provinces and cities of Nam Bo had only accounted for over 65 percent of the planned norm for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons and almost 50 percent of the annual plan. Though the amount of grain collected increased by 52 percent as compared with the same period last year, the result achieved was not commensurate with capabilities and requirements."

The state has stockpiled a large quantity of goods and supplies to buy paddy in the Mekong Delta under economic contracts and the two-way exchange of goods. However, at present goods and supplies are only reaching peasants in trickles and the collection and purchase of grain are still progressing at a slow pace.

"The collection of grain for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons contributes much toward fulfilling the annual grain collection plan for the Nam Bo Delta Provinces. By popularizing the good experiences gained by An Giang, Cuu Long and local progressive units, all localities can concentrate efforts on rapidly and satisfactorily carrying out the collection and purchase of grain. Those localities that have finished collecting taxes and debts and purchasing grain under economic contracts, should continue the two-way direct exchange of goods and the purchase of grain at agreed upon prices."

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

MINH HAI CAN PRODUCE MORE GRAIN TO LIVE UP TO POTENTIAL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16, 18 Apr 80

[Article by Tran Minh Tan: "In the Light of Resolution 6 -- Minh Hai Can Produce More Grain"]

[16 Apr 80, p 2]

[Text] Minh Hai Province, as always, is a remarkable granary of the huge granary in the Mekong River delta.

The year of 1979 was marked in this headland by many obvious facts. Its soil, which is always replenished (with deposits of alluvium), was good for all crops, particularly rice, although it was still saline and acid. In the few last crop seasons, the weather was quite capricious. The province sustained both drought and flood. But in the recent tenth-month rice crop, it still obtained an average yield of 2.2 tons of paddy per hectare. That could still be considered a "good crop." The crop was good in all areas, high and low, from state farms to production collectives and farmers' families. The crop-sharing plans of many collectives showed the value of a working day being always more than 10 kilograms of paddy. Many localities easily surpassed the average annual per capita income level -- 500 kilograms of paddy.

Something else was a factor enhancing that good crop: everywhere people thought about and discussed the great national concern -- to join hands in producing paddy and meats. Particularly in the first days of 1980, the new agricultural policies were spreading to the headland. The people and cadres of Minh Hai Province gradually gained a better understanding of the "granary" concept and of their responsibility in life, not only the responsibility for their families and localities but also the obligation to the country as a whole.

But the good crop in 1979 in Minh Hai was derived only from a one-crop situation. Basically the province grew only one tenth-month rice crop each year; multicropping was negligible. A lot of land still remained unused and idle. Agricultural work was plagued by a lack of balance of all kinds.

The degree of intensive cultivation was still limited, Minh Hai thus had many great possibilities in terms of producing grain and foods. If it lived up to the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, it could get even greater "good crops."

Breadth of the Land

As people came here, they often thought of the vastness of the land. In Minh Hai, the land seemed to multiply, to widen everyday. The rich soil that was eroded by rains and wind was washed away into the river tributaries, which carried it to the sea. But the grateful sea sent it back on its waves to the eastern shore. Minh Hai, which was wide, became even wider everyday.

The figures about the area of the province were far from uniform. One was off by tens of thousands of hectares from the other. But surely it was no less than 750,000 hectares of natural land, including over 450,000 hectares of rice-growing land and about tens of thousands of hectares of mangrove and cajuput forests containing large quantities of precious timber.

The first question being raised in the province was whether we should distribute land to put aside land for forests and land for agricultural crops. Mangroves and cajuputs were very precious. But unlike the forests located at the headwaters in the highlands, the effects of the forests in Minh Hai on the wind and rain system were not clearly known. Consequently, the province raised this question: afforestation must take place in many areas where the American aggressors had sprayed toxic chemicals to quickly create dense forests (not as sparse as they were now). On the other hand, we could put forests within a neater area (of about 100,000 hectares). Beyond the forests, the rest was agricultural land. The land where forests had existed was now switched to agricultural use, but actually it was a bare place, with a few trunks of the mangroves and cajuputs that had burned to charcoal. All around there were some bushes scattered here and there and "long tuong" grass [*Pennisetum purpureum*].

If we also counted the agricultural land that still remained idle, the newly-opened land that was not yet put to use and the depleted forest land that could become agricultural land, in Minh Hai Province alone some 200,000 hectares of pretty good land could be put into production as there were the possibilities of quickly opening new land.

The new economic committee of the province, for the last 3 years, did a great job of opening new land. Many farmers from Ha Nam Ninh Province had left their native land of abundance and came here to bear a lot of initial hardship, to open new land and to produce grain. The state farms that quickly appeared bore such loving names as Dong Hai, Minh Ha, U Minh, Song Doc, etc. In addition, farmers also built a number of cooperatives like Vinh Hau, Vinh Truong, Long Ha, Xuan Phong, etc. The total area of natural land of state farms and cooperatives was 18,800 hectares (including

10,600 hectares of the 4 above-mentioned state farms). With the land opened by the people in different localities being included, so far Minh Hai Province as a whole has opened 40,000 hectares of additional new land.

Since the state farms were in a position of operating by "both running and standing in line," that was not a good economic way. The living conditions of their cadres and workers still encountered many difficulties. Investment was on a small scale, while working was without any planning. But they still succeeded in running practical experiments of great value, which led to this assertion: Minh Hai Province could and should quickly extend the opening of new land.

Dong Hai State Farm had not had the right investment, had too few people in its work force, which was not proportional to the amount of newly-opened land, and had a limited volume of materials, but by having done quite appropriately small-scale water conservancy work it recently obtained a good tenth-month rice crop in an area of over 1,000 hectares. It offered this conclusion: it was possible to quickly open new land and to do water conservancy work so as to immediately grow rice in the land close to the sea, with its soil being quite saline.

The same thing happened to Minh Ha and U Minh State Farms, which had quite a good rice crop. Minh Ha State Farm also succeeded in growing sweet potato on an experimental basis in the peat soil of U Minh area.

Generally speaking, since 1977 the new economic undertaking of the people south of Ha Nam Ninh Province resulted in a harvest of about 7,000 tons of paddy (80 percent from state farms), with about 4,000 tons being delivered to the state.

Those were the state farms that had just started production, just as the director of U Minh State Farm has complained, in an unclear situation, without any plans or planning or even the knowledge of the height of soil layers in their farms. Large clusters of rice plants emerged from the water of deeply flooded areas, with three generations of plants. Each cluster contained hundreds of plants, which in many cases did not yield anything, but for the dozens of plants that did, the ears were quite heavy.

The Ha Nam Ninh people in Minh Hai Province were truly proud. They helped to suggest great expectations: it would be possible to open several concentrated grain production areas within an area of more than 100,000 hectares. The remaining land that was still virgin could be assigned to the people living in the province to open. Gia Rai District already planned to make such an assignment.

In the last few years, in Minh Hai Province, the opening of new land by the people began to lead to good harvest. People opened new land right in Dat Mui Village, near the seashore. People opened new land right

behind the town of Song Doc, on the shore of the Gulf of Thailand. In Nam Can District, there were vast pieces of newly-opened land where all sorts of rice, food and industrial crops and vegetables could be grown. But that was only in the form of new land opening, for there were no perfected plans involved. That situation suggested a responsibility; we must quickly assume leadership over, bring into organization and creatively apply the newly-promulgated policy on the use of land. There were negative aspects. For instance, after new land had been opened, people did not grow grain crops but instead used land as a garden where they planted fruit trees of all kinds (including qua coc [*Lumnitzera racemosa*]) in order to avoid "joining the collective." House building had not been carefully calculated either. Houses were often built right on the banks of rivers and canals, which would easily prevent widening of the waterways. We should have positive regulations both to encourage opening of new land and to guide production in the right direction prescribed by the province, with grain production being the main interest. And taking advantage of new land opening, we can build population center models. In Minh Hai Province, in some localities the fact that people live too far away from one another does not help production and livelihood at all.

Minh Hai Province has made a decision: it will open about 20,000 hectares of new land in 1980 (one-half will be taken care of by the state farms) and, on the other hand, urgently prepare for opening up a rather attractive front -- to carry on in a more decisive way the opening of new land so as to cover within 5-7 years with crops (mainly grain crops) the entire area of virgin land that is now about 200,000 hectares (nearly twice the area of rice growing in Thai Binh Province). And with only 2 tons of paddy per hectare being the yield in the first years, the province will get 400,000 additional tons of paddy a year, which will be 4 times the total volume of grain sold by the province under its obligation to the state in 1979.

Depth of the Land

In Minh Hai there is the question of using land according to its breadth, but at the same time there is much to discuss in terms of exploiting the land by its depth. Although the layer of soil for crop growing is thick, it cannot underestimate the importance of intensive cultivation.

While it will take a long time for us to be able to bring water all the way from Phung Hiep (Hau Giang Province) to the far end of Minh Hai, crop growing and tree planting in the province generally remains a question of "watching the skies, the soil, the clouds" and mostly waiting for rains. Crop growing must be within the rainy season, which normally begins in April or May and ends in November or December. In this period utmost attention must be paid to the time between mid-July and early August when serious drought can take place. That is the reason why the province used to grow only one crop. If the natural conditions are good, this crop will be good, but if they are not, crop losses will easily occur. Recently the province launched a movement for growing an additional summer-autumn crop,

to be followed by the tenth-month rice crop. In 1979, it had 20,782 hectares of summer-autumn rice crop, but the actual area harvested was only 11,669 hectares; the average yield was 27.1 quintals. Part of the area was later used for the tenth-month rice crop. But part of the land was left unused after that summer-autumn rice crop, which turned out to be a switching of crop rather. As he considered the state of agricultural production in the province upon his return from a visit there, Agriculture Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu had a remarkable suggestion: the province should take advantage of the drought period for its own benefit. This means that the province should grow short-term rice varieties early in the summer-autumn season so as to harvest them in the period of time when drought normally takes place, thus both avoiding the drought and taking advantage of the sunny weather to dry the paddy. After that, it should quickly prepare the soil and urgently grow the tenth-month rice. In this case it must manage to have water for the tenth-month rice seedlings. Many production collectives and state farms want to receive investment in the installation of "water pipes" for drawing water from the underground water pools, which are abundant in Minh Hai Province. It is impossible, of course, to install enough "water pipes" within a short time because they cost as much as 10,000 dong a piece. The question to be raised is to urgently build small and medium water conservancy works, to use rain water to wash away saline and alkali and then to retain this rain water, which can be pumped and used to water the rice plants and seedlings whenever needed.

Only by doing so can we gradually stabilize the growing of additional crops in the summer-autumn season. Minh Hai Province intends to review the growing of summer-autumn rice crops as it will grow about 30,000 hectares of these crops in 1980 and strive to obtain an average yield of 35 quintals per hectare.

But the main point is to practice intensive cultivation of the tenth-month rice. In the recent years, the area the province used to grow the tenth-month rice was normally about 270,000 hectares. So far the growing of rice in a large area did not affect much the making of high crop yield. In other words, the latter was deeply affected by lots of unbalanced relationships. It was difficult, for instance, to obtain high rice and subsidiary food crop yields as the transformation of agriculture had hardly begun and little results had been obtained from water conservancy work. Then there was a lack of balance between crop growing and animal husbandry; there was a lack of balance in connection with draft power; the material and technical bases were in the early period of being built. More particularly, the electric power and industrial network was too thin and weak to fulfill the need for a very early association between industry and agriculture.

But what is remarkable is the fact that the key cadres of the province and districts not only recognized the problem but also adopted the right policy of nonreliance by trying to find by themselves the ways to get rid of any lack of balance. In Gia Rai District, some people complained that being a "district center" why Gia Rai did not receive more investment.

But actually, by being self-sufficient and self-strengthening, Gia Rai found appropriate steps to make in connection with opening new land, extending cultivated area and practicing intensive cultivation. The leaders of Tran Van Thoi District, on the basis of having to take care of everything from providing the people with foods, housing and clothing to fulfilling its obligation to the country as a whole, found many intensive cultivation measures. Cai Nuoc District, where little virgin land remains to be opened, is actively concentrating on building small water conservancy works, thus "raising the soil higher" to practice intensive cultivation.

[18 Apr 80, p 2]

[Text] As Minh Hai Province is being engaged in intensive cultivation, it is raising many complicated questions so as to find answers for them.

First of all, there still is the question of water. Many people have unfavorable opinion about the water conservancy work in the province lacking synchronization and being not so effective in the past. It is not that the water conservancy sector and districts did not try to do things neatly and completely. Only difficulties were the limits of our wisdom. We can build dikes, but it is not easy to build complete sluices, nor are we capable of building large dams across the mouths of wide rivers. So far water conservancy work in Minh Hai has been going in the direction of being limited within our capabilities. The main interest was how to take advantage of the weather so as to use rain water to get rid of acid and saline in the soil and at the same time to retain rain water to water the rice and subsidiary food crops. There was only one way to do -- to mark off zones and to gradually increase their size. More particularly, the Minh Hai water conservancy sector carefully studied the possibility of using the fresh water in the ground by installing "water pipes." Some "water pipes" pumped up water for 18 consecutive hours without reducing the underground water pools. By following that sure direction, Dong Hai State Farm obtained a good crop right in the saline soil near the sea. Cai Nuoc District built remarkably good small water conservancy works. The province can just encourage any work comparable with what Dong Hai and Cai Nuoc have achieved and then move forward to perfect the use of water conservancy in farming in a number of areas.

Minh Hai, with 472 state-owned tractors, 488 plowing machines, 120 harrowing machines, 250 threshers, 2,873 milling-digging machines, etc., along with the 102 large privately-owned tractors (which have recently been organized into 8 farm machinery groups), still remains a province that is short of draft power. According to the Agriculture Service, all of the above-mentioned machines plus 15,000 water buffaloes that the province has are capable of handling only about half of the annual cultivated area (350,000 hectares). According to the Provincial Planning Committee, they can satisfy only about three-fifths of the need. Why? The most obvious reason is that the state-owned machines are doing more poorly than the privately-owned machines. The machinery management organization is divided and weak. There is a lack of synchronization; machines are

available, but there is a shortage of ferryboats to transport them, spare parts, etc. Machine operators, who are both few and poor, are inadvertently destroying lots of machines. Many production collectives and families have no confidence in the state-owned machines and insist that the state sell them tractors and let them manage them by themselves. But the matter is not to be resolved fully in that manner. Instead, an agricultural machine network must be built and consolidated to suit the soil-preparing job in Minh Hai, which must be strictly on schedule and involves a large area and very hard soil. The direction to take for mechanization must be determined. What are the jobs that mechanization is to be achieved for? What are the kinds of machines that are to be used to be suitable? It is obvious that Minh Hai needs many machines more. But the immediate and greater need is how to use the existing machines more effectively and to cause less damages to such machines. As a result, the province is thinking about lots of measures: to train enough machine operators and mechanics; to determine more clearly where to operate machines; to resolve properly the problems having to do with logistics, policies and procedures. And mostly to improve organization and management.

On the other hand, quickly increase the size of the herd of buffaloes and put an end to the strange ways of raising buffaloes like "confining" them in mud-covered shelters to prevent mosquitoes from biting them. Mostly do not allow the fact that the entire vast province has only 80 cattle to prolong. No localities in the province are unable to implement the new resolution of the state about cattle raising.

An increase and flexible adjustment of Minh Hai's draft power determines its ability to ensure on-schedule work, particularly when the farming schedule still depends on the rainy season and water falling from the skies. Consequently, many production groups worry very much about soil preparation. Some localities prepared the soil by the "crop spreading" method; following the harvest of the tenth-month rice crop, rough plowing was immediately done to lift the soil, which was left to dry and become aerated. That was the time when the soil was lighter and could be prepared more easily.

Minh Hai is also trying to find a solution for the rice variety-selecting job. An average farmer knows how to get the opinion of the cadres who visit his locality about the ways to grow new varieties and about switching to new varieties. As an immediate need, Minh Hai requires the aid of the friendly provinces about new rice varieties, the shorter-term varieties. But it is very regrettable that these provinces, in the face of Minh Hai's need for new varieties, insist on exchange seeds for urea. And so the province once again must uphold the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-strengthening by resolutely building a network of seeds-producing installations going from the province down to production groups.

Hog raising in Minh Hai has much to gain as advantage. Bordering on the sea on three sides, the province has lots of fish and shrimp -- an abundant source of protein and food supplements for animal husbandry. There

also are quite beautiful hog breeds like Ba Xuyen and Thuoc Nhieu. But as long as animal husbandry is not closely linked with crop growing, there still is a serious lack of balance between these two sectors. Some localities even raise hogs by letting them run around freely. These animals have to eat grass or to go down a river bank to get and eat duckweed. In some localities, mosquito nets are used to protect the animals from mosquito bites. In the meantime, the province's hog breeding farm has just been built.

The province has already adopted a resolution to set the goal of quickly increasing the numbers of hogs from 220,000 (in 1979) to 420,000 in 1980. But can it achieve this subjective desire? At present, the province as a whole has only about 24,000 sows. The key question is to flexibly implement the new resolution of the state on stepping up hog raising. Minh Hai has thought about this as it intended to put aside about 10 percent of its land for animal husbandry. The localities where conditions are not suitable for collective hog raising can use the products obtained from this 10 percent of land to assist the families in raising hogs. Or they can let people use this land to grow feed-yielding crops for animal husbandry. Minh Hai also has sources of supplementary foods from such products. If synthetic feeds can be made from such sources, the province can save a very large volume of grain that normally is for hogs and domestic fowls.

And only when animal husbandry is developed can Minh Hai have enough sources of organic fertilizer needed to extend the areas of cultivation and intensive cultivation.

Furthermore, the districts in Minh Hai now begin to build another system of material and technical bases -- from stations, farms, yards for drying, storehouses and land routes to power and small machine network. On that basis, we can create from the very beginning a combined agricultural and industrial structure.

The recent resolution of the Minh Hai Provincial VCP Committee has clearly determined those crops and animals that are suitable for the province's soil, water and industrious workers. They include the rice, subsidiary food, food and industrial crops. They include hogs, cattle, ducks and particularly sea and fresh-water shrimp and fish. The guidelines for production are quite complete. The question to be raised is how to practice "intensive cultivation" for every crop and animal in this land that knows how to sustain growth. If every hectare now yields one more ton of grain, the province will immediately have hundreds of thousands of additional tons of grain, greatly exceeding the current level of grain contributed by the entire province. A leading cadre of the province has offered this rather accurate thought: in a place having large quantities of grain commodities, every additional ton of paddy is by itself a commodity. And the moving from the low initial yields to the higher yields we want to obtain is not too difficult to do.

Training and Practice

As compared with other provinces, Minh Hai may have gone more slowly on the road to agricultural transformation. But as we look at the soil, water, living conditions and ways to grow crops here, we realize that agricultural transformation cannot be done too simply and hastily, with steps being skipped.

What is remarkable is the fact that Minh Hai has gradually realized that if it did not do the transforming job properly and the water conservancy work effectively, "how to solve firmly and strongly the grain problem in Minh Hai" would be a mathematical problem that could hardly be solved. Conversely speaking, the localities that did the transforming job properly have from the beginning shown the superiority of collective production.

Minh Hai advocates training carefully, firmly and surely; having experimental stations; drawing experience; gradually extending the areas, etc. The major form of training is production groups.

After the summer-autumn and tenth-month rice crops in 1979, some production groups have really practiced collective production and sharing based on labor and proved themselves quite strong in the face of so many difficulties.

We asked the chairman of Cai Nuoc District People's Committee this question: "What is the main reason normally found behind a group that has become stable?" "This is due to good cadres who are willing to do things and know how to do," the chairman answered.

That has been a great experience in Minh Hai Province.

A group leader in Vinh Loi District said that he not only had to deal with "the thinking of working on an individual basis" and the harsh weather conditions that existed in the last few crop seasons, but also had to always stand up to the enemy. The hostile elements sent him letters to threaten his life. But he thought that as so many had died to protect this piece of fertile land, he would not be afraid to sacrifice himself now that he was working under the party's instructions. But how could they harm him, once he had the protection of the people and relatives.

In Long Dien Dong C Village (Gia Rai District) the struggle was no less bitter. The weather was a succession of drought and flood. Some groups received the first blows from the weather right after they had gone through the first crop seasons. People were worried. Some of them asked for distribution of land. But our cadres being very young knew how to get out of an impasse by patiently explaining the right and the wrong to the people while gradually raising their volunteering spirit. Cadres should be like that. In this village, all of its eight production groups were stable just because their cadres were strong and firm.

As they brought new knowledge and working methods to the people to allow them to achieve volunteering capacity from a low to a high level, the group cadres in Minh Hai had the most effective "magic" -- they were able to draw up plans, economic and sharing plans, in a very clear manner. They even figured out for every family what benefits it would get when joining a production group. They then made conditions more favorable and tried to overcome any difficulties that might be caused by the weather, shortage of seeds and capital, the fact that some people had been reluctant and refused to go to the fields although they had joined the groups, etc. so as to obtain good crops right from the beginning. The groups in Vinh Loi and Gia Hai Districts were doing things exactly that way and were considered as having acted "by the book."

More important, right from the beginning, the groups on the one hand seriously paid income earned from the land and, on the other, adopted the policy of distributing earnings on the basis of labor -- that way they had to set norms, to assign work quotas, to purchase on a trial basis, etc. right from the beginning, and mostly to keep books in a proper manner.

In the process of building production groups there usually appeared some reluctance from two ends. One end was some upper middle-class farmers who worried about declining income. The other end was those farmers having no or very little land and having to live day after day on the money they earned from working for other people who now worried about how they would live from day to day without money and paddy if they joined production groups where they would earn only work points. The groups that were considered outstanding were the ones that had organized the people into a movement to "share and assist with a bowl of rice, a fish, some vegetable." Some groups in Gia Hai even assisted the families who had not yet joined production groups and had suffered "crop losses."

It was quite encouraging just to look at the sharing plans of many production groups in Minh Hai. Right in the first year, most families having joined the groups had higher income than in the previous year, in spite of the fact that 1979 was a very difficult year for crop growing. Other families were worrying at first because they found their income had dropped. But then they reconsidered this fact: in the previous year the expenses for seeds and labor were not yet deducted; this year whatever share they would be given would be theirs in its entirety.

Still on the basis of the sharing plans people have realized that the groups that acted by the book always paid off debts, paid taxes and fulfilled their grain obligation in a quick and neat manner, without any delays. Naturally, we should avoid asking production groups to do too many things, beyond the level of their obligation. On the contrary, we should adopt policies that grant priorities of many kinds to production groups.

and thus the growth from the flowers of the new production relationships still can take place under the conditions of fierce rains and sunshine.

furthermore, it brings about much persuading power. Minh Hai can establish many production groups. Its basic-level cadres, who have been trained thoroughly, can shoulder this vast training and practicing job.

One more thing that needs further discussion: the size of a production group. It has been found that almost all successful groups in Minh Hai have more or less than 100 hectares. Indeed, as production groups are co-operatives, some aspects of their activities are of low level (like paying income earned from the land), but many other aspects are of high level, such as sharing based on labor, fulfillment of norms and specialization of labor with specialized teams. Furthermore, Group No 2 in Long Dien Dong C also has developed additional sectors and occupations and has been showing a concern about the family-based economy and the activities of its members. But if the size is as much as 100 hectares, no matter how capable the cadres in charge of production groups may be, they must have a machinery to assist them. Under the command of a group, do we need any echelon being directly in charge of production? At present, we only have the teams that have received work quota assignments. Should we divide a large group into 2-3 groups of more reasonable size, or establish additional basic production teams (like a basic production unit of a cooperative) to assist in the supervision of production to make it neater? The cadres in Long Dien Dong C are studying the possibilities of doing three subsequent things on a trial basis: one, to combine three groups into a cooperative; two, to divide another group (of the size of 120 hectares) into three smaller groups; and three, to leave still another group intact (this group is quite large too) but to establish an additional "production team" level.

Minh Hai has been paying attention to doing things on a trial basis and drawing experience. In 1980 it extends this effort to every village and hamlet in order to prepare for the next steps, which will be stronger and steadier.

The enemy is trying to disrupt our agricultural transformation. He often says, "Joining a production group means having no more paddy to eat as the state brings in vehicles and junks to haul away whatever you have harvested." After two rice crops, two temporary and official distributions, the people in Minh Hai have seen the truth is completely different. By the way, we want to ask those wicked people the following: Whenever you say something, you sound like you are very concerned over the people's living conditions. But let us ask whether anybody had seen, during the U.S.-puppet rule, the high-ranking officials work in the flooded fields with rolled-up pants, chat with people and seriously discuss how to make the country prosperous? Nowadays, the people of Minh Hai are witnessing the fact that all meetings deal with the topic of working for the country and for the people. And there are so many groups of cadres who have been walking in the flooded fields all over (including the pieces of virgin land) and coming to every home to discuss the ways to get more paddy and more fish.

Minh Hai has the tradition of having heroically fought the aggressors. Its feats of arms are as numerous as its soil is fertile. The main reason was the fact that its party organization had made very good steps while urging the people to fight the aggressors. What if this people-proselyting method is again used to boost production and to build the new production relationships?

In the light of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, the formula of exploiting the land both in breadth and in depth, along with the implementation of new policies in agriculture and the establishment of new production relationships, will make this fertile and vast land know how to yield more grain and foods.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PEASANTS EMULATION MOVEMENT LAUNCHED TO BOOST GRAIN, FOOD PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpt] VNA--The Central Preparatory Committee for the Congress of Representatives of Collectivized Peasants has just launched "an inch of land, an inch of gold" emulation movement among the Peasants' Union members to celebrate the 3 great holidays in 1980 and the founding of the Vietnam Collectivized Peasants' Union.

Following are the objectives of this emulation movement:

--Contribute to motivating production cooperatives collectives and peasant households to fully use labor, land and other existing material-technical bases to cultivate all the arable areas, to open new lands and to reclaim fallow lands and marshes in order to develop grain and food production. The requirement is that, by the end of 1980, there no longer will be fallow fields and lands in the Bac Bo delta and the former Zones 4 and 5 deltas and that other regions must try to use the arable areas to the maximum.

The households of union members and peasants having not yet joined collective production organizations must be motivated to fully use fallow lands belonging to gardens, hills and ponds to grow grain crops, subsidiary food crops, vegetables, fruit and timber trees and fodder producing plants, to breed fish and to raise ducks...without leaving an inch of garden land or pond fallow. This goal must be associated with the "Uncle Ho's orchard" and "Uncle Ho's fish pond" emulation movement launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ho Chi Minh Museum.

--Each collective unit, union member household and peasant household must carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping on the field or water area at their disposal to produce plenty of grain and food to achieve high economic effectiveness, improve living conditions and contribute to socialist construction and the fatherland's defense.

--The activities and tasks of the union organizations at the grassroots level must be put into the right track and have a realistic substance.

To achieve the abovementioned three objectives is to make an important contribution to the government-launched emulation movement to catch up with and surpass the Vu Thang and Dinh Cong cooperatives.

The households of union members who are members of cooperatives or production collectives must achieve the following specific emulation targets:

--Fulfill the obligation or contribute the fixed number of man-days to the collective, work with high productivity and exactly implement the various contract work systems applied in production by the collective.

--Fully use manpower, tools and fertilizers to satisfactorily develop the family auxiliary economy on the percentaged land and ponds lent by the collective, and develop artisan industry and handicrafts.

--Strictly implement regulations and bylaws of the cooperative or collective, exactly carry out state policies and laws and actively detect and resist negative manifestations in both the collective and society.

--Display solidarity and mutual assistance in production and daily life and build families with a new culture in the rural areas.

--Fully participate in all forms of activity of the Collectivized Peasants' Union and other mass organizations.

Concerning households of the Peasants' Union members who have not yet joined collective production organizations, the Central Preparatory Committee for the Congress of Collectivized Peasants has also indicated specific emulation targets to be achieved.

This emulation movement will be conducted from now to the end of 1980. For the time being, the various echelons of the Peasants' Union must draw up specific plans to motivate peasants to concentrate on rapidly and neatly completing specific tasks such as quickly harvesting the winter-spring rice crop in the South, tending and fertilizing the spring rice, vegetable and subsidiary food crops in the North and scoring achievements to greet the 90th birthday of Uncle Ho.

The agricultural supply sector (Ministry of Agriculture) recently held a conference with provinces and cities from Quang Nam-Danang to Minh Hai to review the provision of agricultural supplies on the district scale.

For many years, agricultural supply stations in districts have become basic units of the supply sector as well as places which directly manage and distribute supplies and which promote the agricultural guidance exercised by districts. The provision of supplies has helped strengthen the worker-peasant relationships and provided opportunities for the district level to firmly control the grassroots level.

Over the recent past, agricultural supply stations have been set up in districts of the southern provinces but the organization of their apparatuses and cadres and their working method have failed to meet requirements and their activities are still of an administrative pluralistic nature. In particular, supplies have not yet been strictly managed and rationally distributed, with the result that a certain amount of supplies has leaked out and caused difficulties to production.

In view of the abovementioned facts, the agricultural supply sector has, in conjunction with a number of provinces, directly helped the districts of Phuoc Van (Nghia Binh), An Son (Thuan Hai), Krong Pach (Dac Lac), Chau Thanh (An Giang) and Mo Cay (Ben Tre) revamp the organization of supply distribution on the district scale, taking into consideration the requirements of the task of building districts and strengthening the district level. At the outset, five agricultural supply stations in these provinces have gradually renovated the task of managing and the method of distributing supplies and have shifted from administrative pluralistic management to management with independent accounting. Based on the practical experiences of these five supply stations, the southern provinces are urgently improving the organization and provision of agricultural supplies on the district scale, building and strengthening district supply stations into nuclei for the establishment of district supply agencies and corporations, associating these tasks with the agricultural cooperativization movement and the building of the district level and aiding collective economic organizations to build up and improve the organization and provision of supplies, thus exercising an increasingly great effect on production.

9332

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR EVENNESS IN RICE OUTPUT

BK130635 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 80

[NHAN DAN 13 June Editorial: "The Evenness in Rice Output"]

[Summary] "Over the past few years, the carrying out of intensive cultivation has made some progress, especially in the use of short-term rice varieties and the practice of multicropping. However, there still exists deficiencies in certain aspects. In intensive cultivation, the unevenness in rice output is a universal deficiency to be overcome.

"Despite the same soil, climatic and weather conditions, there usually has been a disparity of 5 to 10 quintals of paddy per hectare between various plots of ricefields owned by a production unit and between areas in a district or a province. The unevenness in rice output shows that the production situation is unstable, thus causing the disparity in the rates of income, food rations and fulfillment of obligatory grain payment quota between different localities and units."

"Our country's land stretches out latitudinally and its terrains are different in altitude. The disparity in rice output between various different areas is therefore unavoidable. But in areas with similar conditions, it is necessary to create equally high productivity. Rice output between areas may be different at the beginning but it should come close together through the reorganization of production and the improvement of cultivation techniques."

In order to attain a universal degree of evenness, the first thing we have to do is to correctly ascertain the main causes of the disparity and then take uniform measures to eliminate them. These causes are attributed to poor techniques of intensive cultivation, inadequate managerial knowledge, incorrect implementation of policies and especially the lack of enthusiasm among producers created by the mismanagement of responsible cadres.

"In providing guidance for production, we must correctly carry out such essential tasks as delineating areas for production, determining the boundaries of those plots of land having similar natural conditions and conducting basic survey of natural factors including soil, climatic and weather conditions in order to reorganize production, determine the systems of intensive cultivation, crop rotation and the allocation of crop patterns to attain highest economic results."

Chiefs of cooperatives and production collectives or units must always uphold the two fundamental rules which are: knowing what they have to do and keeping themselves incorruptible. Without these two rules, it will be impossible for us to develop production.

The reality of the production situation in many areas shows that when men know how to apply scientific and technical findings in production, they will be able to create a positive effect on the life of crops and to handle and develop the self-adjustable ability of crops in order to create maximum productivity, even under the most complex climatic and weather conditions.

"Observing the norms producing 5 tons of paddy per hectare per year, all localities, especially villages and districts, must strive to do their utmost to create the evenness in crop output."

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

FLYING CROPDUSTER BEGINS OPERATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 80 p 1

[Article: "Vietnamese Agricultural Aviation Unit Officially Begins Operations"]

[Text] VNA--On 30 April, the Vietnamese Agricultural Aviation Unit made its first appearance over My Lam state farm (Kien Giang), officially serving agricultural production in the Mekong delta.

This is the first time we have had a flying unit with Polish-made AN2 and U6 planes which specialize in serving agricultural production. In recent days, the unit had undergone training with many successful test flights to sprinkle chemicals against insects and weeds and to sow seeds.

An AN2 plane can fly at the low altitude of 5m, at an hourly speed of 150 km and with a load of 1.2-1.4 ton, sprinkling insecticidal and fungicidal chemicals, fertilizer and seeds. At the altitude of 10-15m, an AN2 can cover a 30-50m-wide strip with chemical dusts or a 30m-wide strip with fertilizer and seeds. Each flight can treat 100 hectares with dusts or 90 hectares with seeds.

Doing sowing work for My Lam state farm (Kien Giang), the unit has fulfilled technical requirements, surpassing hand-sowing in terms of evenness. The farm had prepared about 2,600 hectares of tenth-month riceland for air sowing.

These cropdusting results have opened up huge prospects for extensive use of airplanes to properly serve areas of concentrated agricultural production, especially grain production in the Mekong delta.

9213

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

VINH PHU PROVINCE COMPLETES SOIL PROJECT FOLLOWING STUDY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Thao: "Vinh Phu Completes Soil Project"]

[Text] After more than a year of basic investigation, Vinh Phu Province has by now completed a soil project and drawn soil chemistry and pedological charts, the basis for drafting agricultural and forestry plans, planning capital construction and determining the direction for the use of land in the coming years.

The outstanding achievement in the past years was the fact that of its 462,666 hectares of natural land, including forest, hilly and alluvial land, Vinh Phu put to use 380,897 hectares, or 82.83 percent of the total natural land area, with agricultural land accounting for 36.27 percent and forests 35.47 percent. It distributed agricultural land for grain production, short-term and long-term industrial crops and annual plants in a rather balanced manner, which reflected the diverse agricultural development of a midland province. Of the 168,778 hectares of agricultural land, 89,100 hectares were for rice crops; 37,800 hectares for subsidiary food crops, short-term industrial crops and annual plants; 28,376 hectares for perennial plants; and more than 8,000 hectares for growing grass for animal husbandry. Of the 23,136 hectares of land that could be brought into agricultural production, the hilly land for industrial crops accounted for 10,480 hectares; forest land being turned into agricultural land totaled over 5,280 hectares; and only 2,390 hectares were left as land that could be opened for rice growing. On the basis of this reality, the province adopted guidelines for use of land which required that we not only would rely on the ability to extend the cultivated areas by opening new land but also would exploit the land in depth, i.e., by intensive cultivation and multicropping, particularly in the production of grain.

Through its investigation from the basic level in connection with the soil project, Vinh Phu found that the use of land in the past years still encountered serious shortcomings. These shortcomings were wasteful use of land and lack of project and resulted in damages to the country's properties. In the last decade only, the land for specialized use increased by

21,357 hectares (71 percent increase over 1967) and residential land by 10,760 hectares (74.1 percent). In the last 15 years, Vinh Phu lost 20,000 hectares of land used for rice growing, as they were turned into specialized and residential land. With that area of rice crop-growing land alone being counted, it lost every year more than 40,000 tons of paddy. Every year many organs, cooperatives, etc. used land which normally was for rice crop growing to build such capital construction works as headquarters and yards-warehouses. Others even gave that kind of land to the people to use to build houses on. While land for rice growing was scarce and the province had only nearly 2,400 hectares of land left for it to open and to grow rice, the specialized rice-growing zone still had 4,321 hectares of land that was left unused and nearly 7,000 hectares of land that were used to grow the tenth-month rice but were left unused during the fifth-month and spring rice crop season.

On the basis of those realities, Vinh Phu Province has drawn up many measures about the use of land and has issued strict prohibition of wasteful use of land; as an immediate goal, it plans to bring into production 2,600 hectares of low land and 1,700 hectares of unused and flooded fields.

5598

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HA BAC PRODUCTION TARGETS--According to a recent NHAN DAN article, cadres, party members and the people in Ha Bac Province are concentrating on carrying out the intensive cultivation of winter-spring rice and subsidiary food crops so as to obtain a winter-spring grain output of 321,000 tons. At the same time, they are making thorough preparations for the coming 10th-month rice, determined to attain the target of 563,000 tons of grain for 1980 set by the 5th Provincial Party Organization Congress. [BK190955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jun 80 BK]

NGHIA BINH SUMMER-FALL RICE--Nghia Binh Province has ended its summer-fall crop cultivation after planting more than 37,600 hectares of rice, fulfilling 84 percent of the plan norm. Despite its failure to attain all the targets, Nghia Binh Province, bringing into play newly established production relations, has planted 5,000 hectares more than in the 1977 summer-fall season. [BK190955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jun 80 BK]

DONG THAP RICE--As of 7 June, Dong Thap Province had sown 125,000 hectares of summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops, achieving more than 70 percent of the plan norm. Meanwhile, the province has collected more than 38,000 tons of grain, achieving 42 percent of the plan norm. [BK190955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jun 80 BK]

HAU GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of 10 June, Hau Giang Province had sown 42,960 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving more than 94 percent of the planned acreage. Meanwhile, [words indistinct] tons of grain, or more than 51 percent of the plan norm for 10th-month and winter-spring crops. [BK190955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jun 80 BK]

TAY NINH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES--In the first 10 days of June, Tay Ninh Province sowed and transplanted nearly 2,500 hectares of summer-fall rice, bringing the total summer-fall rice area already planted to 4,911 hectares, fulfilling almost 45 percent of the plan norm. In addition, the local peasants have planted thousands of hectares of cassava, corn and peanuts and 700 hectares of sugarcane. To date, the province has harvested 75 percent of its winter-spring rice area. [BK190953 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 17 Jun 80 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 8 June, Cuu Long Province had collected some 70,000 tons of paddy, achieving 85 percent of the plan norm for 10th-month and winter-spring crops. Meanwhile, the province has transplanted 43,623 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving 72.7 percent of the plan norm. [BK190953 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Jun 80 BK]

THUAN HAI CROPS--As of 10 June, Thuan Hai Province had planted more than 30,800 hectares of summer-fall rice and subsidiary food crops including 11,500 hectares of rice. Efforts are being made to complete the planting of 22,100 hectares of summer-fall rice by the end of June. In May, Duc Linh District alone planted 3,120 hectares of rice and 1,500 hectares of corn. [BK191211 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Jun 80 BK]

DONG THAP SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of 10 June, Dong Thap Province had planted 44,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, fulfilling 88 percent of the plan norm. Hong Ngu and Tam Nong districts had planted respectively 4,810 and 7,100 hectares, overfulfilling their plan norms by 6.9 and 2.2 percent, while Cao Lanh, Lap Vo and Chau Thanh districts had fulfilled 80 percent of their area plan norms. [BK191211 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Jun 80 BK]

THOT NOT DISTRICT CROPS--Thot Not District of Hau Giang Province has completed the planting of 42,000 hectares of summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops, taking the lead among districts in the province. Peasants and primary production units are being guided in caring for and protecting the rice crops against insects. [BK191211 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jun 80 BK]

GIA LAI-CONG TUM 10TH-MONTH CROP--As of 10 June, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province had planted nearly 70,000 hectares of 10th-month subsidiary food crops, fulfilling 80 percent of its plan norm. As for rice, the province had planted more than 58,340 hectares, achieving 76 percent of the plan norm and an increase of 16,000 hectares over the same period last year. [BK191211 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jun 80 BK]

NGHE TINH RICE HARVEST--By 14 June Nghe Tinh Province had reaped 97,360 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, representing more than 80 percent of the cultivated area. To date cooperatives in the province have also reaped sweet potatoes on 25,000 hectares or 83 percent of the planned acreage. [BK201335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jun 80 BK]

HA TUYEN MANIOC--Ha Tuyen Province has recently planted manioc on more than 10,000 hectares, fulfilling some 66 percent of the planned acreage. Thanks to good care, manioc has developed satisfactorily on all areas in Son Duong District. [BK201335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jun 80 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY CROPS--In this year's 10th-month crop season, Ho Chi Minh City is striving to grow various types of crops on 65,000 hectares, including 57,000 hectares of rice and 8,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops. To meet this target the districts are making full use of their land potentials for production. At present efforts are being made to produce enough organic fertilizer and green manure for application at the rate of 4 to 5 tons per hectare in order to achieve an average per-hectare rice yield of 2.5 tons. [BK230611 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 22 Jun 80 BK]

LONG AN RICE--Long An Province has transplanted summer-fall and 10th-month rice on some 47,000 hectares, representing more than 43 percent of the planned norm, with summer-fall rice accounting for 22,000 hectares. Due to heavy rainfall, as many as 1,000 hectares of summer-fall and 10th-month rice in Moc Hoa and Vinh Hung districts have been affected by floods. [BK230611 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 20 Jun 80 BK]

WATER CONSERVANCY DRIVE--Twenty-two provinces and cities have organized coordinated activities among the water conservancy, agricultural and other sectors to launch an emulation drive to carry out water conservancy in support of agriculture. Haiphong Municipality and Ha Son Binh Province have sponsored joint conferences organized by the local trade unions and people's committees to urge the various sectors to emulate the farmland water conservancy team of Cau Ge, Hai Hung. Meanwhile, many southern provinces such as Quang Nam-Danang, Phu Khanh, Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, An Giang, Tien Giang and Cuu Long have organized practical and diverse emulation activities, resulting in the operation of many irrigation projects up to 80 percent of their design capacities. [BK240625 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Jun 80 BK]

STATE FARM CONFERENCE--The Ministry of Agriculture and the Vietnam agricultural trade unions recently held a conference of delegates from progressive state farms in the provinces north of Binh Tri Thien. The conference, held at Tam Dao state farm, Vinh Phu, discussed specific measures for launching an emulation drive for good agricultural work among cadres and workers of state farms in the north. The conference set the following criteria for the emulation drive: state farm cadres and workers must achieve three high points--high productivity, good quality and large savings--always overfulfill the tasks assigned, work with creativity and progressive production methods, strictly observe technical norms and oppose negativism. [BK240625 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jun 80 BK]

MINH HAI LIVESTOCK BREEDING--Hanoi, 21 Jun--The southernmost province of Minh Hai, one of the main food producers of the country, last year raised 228,000 pigs. The province is one of the regular suppliers of pork for Ho Chi Minh City. The breeder pig farm in the province is keeping 500 sows. The agricultural college of Can Tho has helped the farm in cross-breeding and selection of breeder pigs. A movement for rearing pigs at state and collective farms and on family scale is being developed in the province to reach the target of 400,000 head by the end of this year. Also last year Minh Hai raised 1,800,000 chickens and 970,000 ducks and provided eggs for other provinces. With a 300-kilometres coast line, and a system of canals and rivers, the province has set up many duck-raising collectives along the coast and rivers to reach 3,000,000 head this year, a three-fold increase compared with 1979. Pasture land has been extended to raise a herd of buffaloes from 45,000 to 49,000 head this year. [Text] [OW211307 Hanoi VNA in English 0245 GMT 21 Jun 80 OW]

HANOI IRRIGATION SERVICE--At present 41 farmland water conservancy units in Hanoi are actively working in support of production in the 10th-month crop season. After finishing repair work on over 30 drainage pump stations, they are now performing preventive maintenance on all the 100 electric pump stations equipped with a total of 277 pumps in order to insure full irrigation for 83,690 hectares of crops to be grown in the coming 10th-month crop season, including almost 70,000 hectares of rice and over 13,000 hectares of vegetables, food crops and industrial crops. [BK090539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jun 80 BK]

HANOI RICE PLAN--To insure the availability of lands for cultivating the winter crops the agricultural cooperatives in the Hanoi suburbs have planned to transplant the early 10th-month rice on 24,402 hectares or 35 percent of the total area of 69,720 hectares planned for this year's 10th-month rice crop, an increase of 10 percent over last year. Along with quickly reaping the 5th-month-spring rice, in late May and early June these cooperatives intensively plowed lands and sowed the early 10th-month rice seed on almost 300 hectares. [BK090539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Jun 80 BK]

CAO BANG RICE PLAN--Since early May the people's committee of Can Bang Province has been guiding the local agricultural cooperatives to plow the lands for sowing seed for the main 10th-month rice crop. In this 10th-month crop season, the province is planning to grow short-term, high-yield rice varieties on 10,000 hectares. As of mid-May more than 8,460 hectares had been seeded. [BK090539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Jun 80 BK]

HA BAC RICE PLAN--In this year's 10th-month crop season, Ha Bac Province will grow rice on 99,000 hectares, an increase of 1,000 hectares over last year. At present the province is closely guiding the preparation and sowing of seed in accordance with the cultivation schedule. The local cooperatives have now prepared 9,600 tons of seed, 30 percent of which will be used for the early 10th-month rice planting. They have also been provided by the provincial seed corporation with 450 tons of seed of the 75-10, Nong Nghiep 75-6 and other short-term rice varieties. [BK090539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Jun 80 BK]

VINH PHU HARVEST--At present the agricultural cooperatives in Vinh Phu Province are urgently reaping the 4th-month rice grown in low-lying fields and making preparations to reap the spring rice as soon as it becomes ripe. The cooperatives in Lap Thach, Song Lo, Phong Tho, Song Thao and Tam Thanh districts and Viet Tri City have reaped the 4th-month rice on almost 10,000 hectares, covering over 50 percent of the cultivated area, and achieved a yield of 20 to 25 quintals per hectare. The cooperatives in the province have also reaped corn on 840 hectares and sweet potatoes on 100 hectares. [BK090539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jun 80 BK]

QUANG NAM-DANANG RICE--The various districts in Quang Nam-Danang Province are concentrating on caring for the rice crop in an effort to achieve an average yield of 40 quintals per hectare. The province has transplanted the spring-summer rice on 16,300 hectares, covering 80 percent of the planned area. [BK090549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jun 80 BK] Quang Nam-Danang Province is guiding the local production units to fulfill its plan for growing rice on 55,000 hectares, manioc on 25,000 hectares, sweet potatoes on 4,000 and farinaceous plants on 8,000 hectares in the summer-fall crop season which is expected to yield 50 percent of the province's grain output for the entire year. The province is now mobilizing students who are on summer vacation to help the peasants carry out water conservancy and produce fertilizer in support of production in the summer-fall crop season. [BK090549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jun 80 BK]

DAC LAC CROPS--In this year's 10th-month crop season, Dac Lac Province will strive to grow grain crops on 95,000 hectares including 16,000 hectares of wet rice. As of now the province has plowed 60,100 hectares of lands and planted rice, corn and manioc on almost 6,000 hectares. [BK090549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jun 80 BK]

KIEN GIANG RICE--In May the agricultural production establishments in Kien Giang Province sowed and transplanted the summer-fall and 10th-month rice on almost 40,000 hectares. Of this figure, a total of 10,000 hectares were grown to the summer-fall rice, achieving 25 percent of the planned area. [BK090549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jun 80 BK]

AN GIANG RICE--By the end of May the peasants in An Giang Province had sowed and transplanted the summer-fall rice on 70,000 hectares, over-fulfilling the area plan by 10.7 percent. Developing this initial result, the province is guiding the various production units to continue sowing and transplanting in excess of the area plan and take good care of the rice crop. At the same time, plans have been made to control flash floods, floods, harmful insects and plant diseases in order to achieve high yield and production output. [Text] [BK090549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jun 80 BK]

HAU GIANG RICE--As of 28 May Hua Giang Province had transplanted the summer-fall and 10th-month rice on 51,198 hectares. Developing its success early in the crop season, That Not District has been accelerating transplanting work. By 25 May the district had transplanted the summer-fall rice on over 8,000 hectares and the 10th-month rice on 23,800 hectares, covering over 75 percent of the planned area for the two rice crops. [BK130217 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Jun 80 BK]

KIEN GIANG AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION--The Agricultural Transformation Committee of Kien Giang Province recently held a workshop to review its recent achievements in transforming provincial agriculture. During the past month, the province consolidated 111 production collectives, established 12 new ones and developed 272 existing ones. The participants in the workshop set forth the guideline of relying on such mass organizations as youth and women unions and peasants associations to further develop the movement of collectivizing agriculture. [BK130217 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Jun 80 BK]

CROP CULTIVATION POTENTIAL--According to a report by Vice Minister of Agriculture Duong Hong Dat in a debate organized by NHAN DAN newspaper, the area of grain crops throughout the country in 1979 increased by nearly 140,000 hectares over that of 1978, including the increase of 125,000 hectares in 5th-month spring rice area, while the area of subsidiary food crops increased by nearly 120,000 hectares. In 1979, the area of subsidiary food crops did not reach 1.5 million hectares. Meanwhile, we still have millions of hectares in the midlands, mountainous regions and central coastal area which can be planted to subsidiary food crops and not rice because of the irrigation problem. In addition, we have 1 million hectares which have been planted to a single 10th-month rice crop yearly. This area, if properly irrigated, can be planted to an additional 5th-month spring rice crop, otherwise, to one more subsidiary food crop. If we can make use of all the area in planting subsidiary food crops, the area planted to such crops will reach 5 million hectares or more, a fourfold increase of the present area, though this accounts for merely 40 percent of the total cultivable area. [BK130217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jun 80 BK]

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--Since early 1979, members of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union and youths throughout the country have produced 30 million tons of fertilizer, achieving 87 percent of plan norms. The union has launched a movement to produce green manure on 500,000 hectares by 26 March 1981 to provide sufficient fertilizer for the 1980-81 10th-month and winter-spring rice crops. [BK130217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Jun 80 BK]

VINH PHU RICE PLAN--Along with rapidly reaping the 5th-month spring rice, the agricultural cooperatives in Vinh Phu Province have reserved part of their work force exclusively for tilling the lands and sowing 10th-month rice seed in order to insure that the whole province will be able to grow rice on over 65,000 hectares in the coming 10th-month rice season, an increase of almost 4,000 hectares over last year. This figure includes 13,000 hectares of the early 10th-month rice, which will be later on grown to the winter crops. [Excerpt] [BK130217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Jun 80 BK]

FOREST DESTRUCTION--Letters received from our listeners and newspaper reports reveal that fairly serious destruction of forests is going on in a number of localities. Large forest fires have been caused by careless people in Lac Thuy District, Ha Son Binh Province. Hundreds of hectares of pine forests under the management of the Thach Yen State Forest have burned down. The Thong Nhut cooperative in Ky Son District has lost 180 out of a total of 1,000 hectares of forests by fire; and personnel from 11 public organs and armed forces units have cut down trees without permission there. In Ba Vi District, sandalwood and juniper forests have recently been subjected to all forms of destruction. If this situation continues, there will soon be no trees and forests and what will our life be then? [BK151225 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Jun 80 BK]

THANH HOA CROPS--As of 10 June Thanh Hoa Province had reaped the 5th-month-spring rice on 45,519 hectares, covering 43 percent of the cultivated area. Also by the same date the province had plowed 24,000 hectares of lands, sowed 6,500 tons of 10th-month rice seed, grown corn and sweet potatoes on 1,000 hectares, transplanted the early 10th-month rice on 2,171 hectares and produced 430,000 tons of fertilizer for use in the 10th-month crop season. The province has to date turned over to the state 1,465 tons of grain. [BK151225 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Jun 80 BK]

TIEN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--In 5 days from 5 to 10 June Tien Giang Province transplanted the summer-fall rice on almost 14,000 hectares, bringing the total area already transplanted to 49,500 hectares or 60 percent of the area plan. As of 10 June the peasants in the province had paid agricultural taxes and sold to the state almost 50,500 tons of paddy, fulfilling 77 percent of the plan. [BK161245 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 13 Jun 80 BK]

AN GIANG RICE CROPS--As of 10 June An Giang Province had turned over to the state 110,126 tons of paddy, fulfilling over 110 percent of its grain obligation quota for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons and achieving almost 92 percent of the planned norm for the entire year. By the same date the province had basically finished its rice cultivation plans with the summer-fall rice sown and transplanted on 70,000 hectares and the 10th-month rice on 140,000 hectares. After promptly eliminating insects and rats on 10,000 hectares of ricefields in Cho Moi, Chau Thanh and Tho Son districts, the local peasants have continued carrying out irrigation work and caring for the rice crops. [BK161245 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Jun 80 BK]

SOUTHERN 10TH-MONTH RICE--The southern provinces and cities are guiding the various production establishments to take advantage of the rainfall to intensively till the lands in an effort to finish the plan for sowing and transplanting the 10th-month rice on 2 million hectares in accordance with the cultivation schedule, an increase of 22,000 hectares over the same period last year. As of 5 June the south had sowed and transplanted the 10th-month rice on 342,000 hectares, making quicker progress than in the same period last year, with the Mekong Delta provinces covering 304,500 hectares, or 21.1 percent of the area plan. Dong Thap and An Giang provinces have finished sowing the floating 10th-month rice. Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Ben Tre, Cuu Long, Hau Giang and An Giang provinces are striving to sow and transplant the rice crop in excess of the plan norms from 6,000 to 20,000 hectares. The Ministry of Agriculture and the southern provinces are now guiding the various production units to concentrate all efforts on finishing the sowing and transplanting plans for the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops. Those localities that have not yet finished their plans for the summer-fall rice crop must promptly shift to sowing and transplanting seed of the short-term varieties for the early 10th-month rice crop in order to ensure achievement of the planned output. [Text] [BK141353 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jun 80]

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

IMPROVEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE UNDERLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Manage Construction Technique"]

[Text] By making noteworthy efforts over the past few years, the capital construction sector has been able to apply technical progress ever more satisfactorily in the construction field in order to heighten construction quality. Many localities have applied the method of strengthening foundations on weak soil by using sand, piles and wedges; they have employed fine sand to fabricate a type of concrete suitable for construction in coastal areas and have also built houses by following the method of elevating floors, using lumber forms and so forth. During the planning stage, they have exchanged experiences in using unbaked bricks to build two-storied houses and have improved type designs to make them more realistic. In the field of research, some localities have applied the method of blowing pressurized gas in dry-drilling wells, improved the method of employing samples of original mud to determine structural-physical [cow lys] norms and so forth. To strengthen the economic legal system, 19 topics, criteria and patterns have been studied and a number of them successfully implemented.

A prevalent shortcoming is the fact that construction quality and technique are still loosely managed. Infringement of technical standards, regulations and patterns in carrying out planning, construction and installation has been committed in many areas. A number of multistoried houses are sinking and showing cracks though they have just been built recently; the reason is that insufficient attention was paid to the safety factor in planning the laying of foundations. There are concrete columns, bridge pillars and factory silos which have been installed asymmetrically and also pieces of cast concrete which show sand holes. Though millions of dong were invested in the building of a 800-seat movie house in a certain locality, it collapsed the day it was commissioned because many technical standards were seriously violated during the planning and construction process.

As a result of the loose technical management, many engineering items or works have been dismantled and rebuilt or have even collapsed, patchy repairs have proven expensive, the construction cost has been raised and the technical and aesthetic requirements not met--which has led to accidents and also losses to the national economy.

Heightening construction quality is a very important condition for increasing construction effectiveness, developing the economy and improving the people's life. In the field of capital construction as well as in any other economic activity, time is an asset. The sooner a project is commissioned for production and use, the more quickly its economic effect will be developed. Therefore, construction time and speed are factors of a compulsory nature just as regulations. What is more important, however, is the quality of the work and its real use value. If a work is quickly finished but unusable, it will be completely useless; in the last analysis, the damage caused will be much greater than if the work were done a little more slowly but with good quality.

Formalism does not in any way profit our task of building material-technical bases. We must not for whatever reason forcibly "inaugurate" a work if such inauguration neither really marks the end of the building process nor opens up a productive and useful stage.

To ensure construction quality, it is necessary to further strengthen technical management. There must be a strict observance of technical standards, regulations and patterns from the first to the last steps, from the task of sketching projects and carrying out research and survey to that of drawing up plans, performing construction and producing building materials. Though it is necessary to reduce the construction cost, one must do so by rationalizing production and practicing thrift instead of lowering the fixed technical standards. Responsibility including material responsibility must be borne by any level, unit or individual that disregards construction discipline, deliberately violates technical standards, regulations and patterns and causes losses. Effective measures must be firmly taken to prevent and eliminate the bad habit of doing jobs carelessly and stealing supplies.

Only by strictly managing technique can one wisely manage labor, supplies and capital, rapidly master technique, boost the improvement of working methods and heighten construction quality. A strict management of technique will make it possible to formulate a new working pattern and manner consistent with a large-scale socialist production system. It is necessary to reinforce the technical management apparatus in all sectors and at all levels, especially in enterprises and at work sites and also to implement the state technical inspection system simultaneously with broadening the system of inspection by the masses.

Technical management in the production and construction fields is a very important part of the scientific-technical revolution and is also a factor which determines realistic economic effects of the technical achievements made and which promotes successful completion of the state plan.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

ENLARGEMENT OF DOCK AT HAIPHONG PORT COMPLETED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 April, at Haiphong Port, the work designed to enlarge dock No 4 was handed over and commissioned 2 days ahead of schedule.

Present at the turnover ceremony were representatives of the Sea Route General Department and the Municipal People's Committees as well as many cadres and workers of the Sea Route Construction Combined Enterprise. [Ph. Colkin], Soviet Consul General to Haiphong, and the Soviet specialists who helped us expand the dock also attended the ceremony.

Dock No 4 can accommodate 10,000-ton ships and allow them to come alongside the wharf.

This construction work is named "22 April" to greet the 110th birthday of V.I. Lenin. Since the day construction was started, the Sea Route Construction Combined Enterprise rationally arranged all types of means and provided a sufficient amount of necessary supplies to ensure continuous construction. The work site committee discussed with the Soviet specialists the implementation of uniform technical regulations and construction measures concerning each job. More than 10,000 cubic meters of large rocks were rapidly laid on the dock bed to provide a platform on which concrete was poured to form section 6. Workers of the concrete workshop urgently machined all the necessary steel bars and molding planks. The road building team accelerated the laying of large rocks and water pipes and the digging of electric cable trenches. Trucks and cranes worked in two or three shifts to carry prefabricated pieces of concrete, iron and steel to the fixed places on schedule. Our technical cadres together with specialists [Dragomir, Nikolaiev and Belof] were always present at the worksite to guide workers to do their jobs, to watch the speed at which large rocks were laid on the dock bed, to ensure the implementation of regulations, to detect irregularities and to control the quality of work.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

CEMENT PLANT--Fulfilling the promise to carry on collective emulation between the Soviet and Vietnamese technical cadres and workers, the Bim Son cement plant construction worksite has finished welding together clinkers kiln No 1. During the past few days, the workers in Section 1 of the welding unit, Machine Installation Enterprise 145, have overcome the difficulties and welded 2,120 chain suspension racks in the kiln tubes. The men have worked three consecutive shifts and they have completed the tasks, concluded the stage of installing the reverters and made preparations to test operate the cement pump kiln. Pictured: Clinker reverter No 1 and the hot and cold ends. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Apr 80 p 1] 11943

CSO: 4209

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

DAC LAC SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION--More than 25,000 Ede and M'nong ethnic people are attending supplementary education classes in Dac Lac Province, an increase of almost 10,000 persons over last year. The provincial education sector has recruited an additional 87 teachers, bringing the total number of teachers for supplementary classes to 700. These teachers are assigned to villages to motivate ethnic people to attend supplementary education classes. [BK130217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Jun 80 BK]

SCHOOL CONDITIONS DIRECTIVE--The SRV premier recently issued a directive on intensively improving living conditions in colleges, advanced schools, vocational middle schools, normal schools, technical schools and vocational schools. The directive points out: Despite the difficulties facing the country, all colleges, advanced schools, vocational middle schools and vocational schools have exerted great efforts to improve the students' material life so as to support training and education. However, numerous weaknesses and shortcomings are still found in the material life at many schools, thus adversely affecting the training of cadres and workers. To overcome these shortcomings, the SRV premier exhorts ministries, organs at the ministerial level and organs subordinate to the Council of Ministers as well as all people's committees of the provinces and cities subordinate to the central level to satisfactorily implement all policies and measures outlined in the directive so as to satisfactorily improve living conditions in all schools. [Text] [BK150923 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Jun 80]

CSO: 4209

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

LATEST CENSUS SHOWS TOTAL POPULATION NEARS 53 MILLION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "National Census Results: As of Zero Hour, 1 October 1979, Our Total Population Is 52,741,766 Persons: Male Population, 48.5 percent; Female Population, 51.5 Percent; Urban Population, 19.17 Percent; Rural Population, 80.83 Percent; 2,731 Elders Are 100 Years Old and Over"]

[Text] Communique of the Council of Ministers

On 25 April 1980, Council of Ministers issued a communique, the full text of which follows:

The nationwide census commissioned by Decree 183-CP of 20 July 1978 of the Council of Ministers has been firmly carried out by all branches and echelons and has been completed according to plan.

As of Zero hour 1 October 1979, the total population of our country is 52,741,766 persons. The breakdown is as follows: male population, 48.5 percent; female population, 51.5 percent; urban population, 19.17 percent with 10,115,457 persons; rural population, 80.83 percent with 42,626,309 persons; agricultural population, 71.29 percent with 37,604,205 persons; nonagricultural population, 28.71 percent with 15,137,561 persons.

The Council of Ministers takes note of the fact that all branches and echelons have upheld the spirit of responsibility and have strictly complied with the directives and resolutions of the Party and the state concerning the census; and it praises all the people, cadres and warriors for displaying the right to socialist collective ownership and for actively contributing to the successful completion of the census.

The Council of Ministers has charged the National Census Leadership Central Committee with the task of making public the official results of the census.

Notice of the National Census Leadership Central Committee

On 29 April 1980, the National Census Leadership Central Committee issued a notice, the full text of which follows:

Carrying out a policy of the Party and the state, the National Census Leadership Central Committee organized a nationwide census between 1 October 1979 and 10 October 1979, using Zero hour of 1 October 1979 as the official census date.

The results are as follows:

Total population of the nation at Zero hour 1 October 1979: 52,741,766 persons.

This tally includes:

Male population: 25,580,582 persons, reaching 48.5 percent

Female population: 27,161,184 persons, reaching 51.5 percent

Urban population: 10,115,457 persons, reaching 19.17 percent

Rural population: 42,626,309 persons, reaching 80.83 percent

Agricultural population: 37,604,205 persons, reaching 71.29 percent

Nonagricultural population: 15,137,561 persons, reaching 28.71 percent

There are 2,731 elders 100 years old and over, including 1,972 women, making 72.2 percent, and 759 men, making 27.8 percent.

Between May 1975 and 1 October 1979, our population has increased by 5.1 million persons (10.7 percent), showing a 2.6 percent annual increase.

The rate of demographic increase and decrease in the localities is uneven, due to population transfers for economic building and development. The increase is very small in big cities, in the northern delta provinces and in the central provinces (Hanoi, Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien). Ho Chi Minh City records a 1.3 percent decrease, as compared with the 1976 figure, due to the movement of people returning to their native villages or leaving for new economic zones.

The increase is sizable in the mountainous provinces, in the Central Highlands and in the Mekong delta.

Urban population, which in 1976 shared 20.6 percent of the total, is now down to 19.17 percent. In southern provinces urban population has decreased from 30 percent (in 1976) to 25.6 percent; however, its concentration is still higher than that in northern provinces (13.24 percent).

Nonagricultural population has shrunk from 35.4 percent in 1976 to 28.7 percent (southern provinces, 30.4 percent; northern provinces, 27.1 percent).

The geographic distribution of centenarians is as follows: mountainous areas, 65.4 percent; delta, 34.6 percent; cities, only 6 percent (nearly all centenarians were farmers when young, only 42 of them were handicraft workers).

This national census was carried out with proper methods and within the schedule. The 10-day census was followed up by a 3-day doublecheck focusing on 10 to 20 percent of data collected from census points scattered throughout all primary administrative units. The doublecheck showed the following: omission, 16.7 per 10,000; duplication, 7.1 per 10,000; discrepancy between duplication and omission, 9.6 per 10,000 (within permissible norms).

This national census has been completed according to the plan amid difficult conditions because all branches and echelons had tensely and carefully prepared for it since mid-1978, including a dry run.

These results were made possible by the firm leadership of the Party Central Committee and the government, by the strict execution of the orders of local party and government echelons, by the active participation of all the people, by the helpful cooperation of all branches and echelons, and by the effort of over 140,000 census cadres from the village to the central levels.

The National Census Leadership Central Committee enthusiastically appreciates the effort of all cadres and personnel from all branches and echelons in actively taking part in the census, and sincerely thanks all the people, cadres and warriors across the nation for actively contributing to the successful census.

On 29 April in Hanoi, the National Census Leadership Central Committee held a press conference to announce the result of the census, which was organized from 1 October to 10 October 1979.

Census Data as of 1 October 1979

Provinces and Cities		Total	Male Pop.	Female Pop.	Urban Pop.	Rural Pop.
The whole country		52,741,766	25,580,582	27,161,184	10,115,457	42,626,309
1.	Hanoi (the nation's capital)	2,570,905	1,261,061	1,309,844	897,500	1,673,405
2.	Ho Chi Minh City	3,419,978	1,622,072	1,797,906	2,700,849	719,129
3.	Hai Phong City	1,279,067	644,595	634,472	385,210	893,857
4.	Ha Tuyen Province	782,453	381,113	401,340	59,456	722,997
5.	Cao Bang Province	479,823	227,528	252,295	46,923	432,900
6.	Lang Son Province	484,657	232,857	251,800	47,701	436,956
7.	Lai Chau Province	322,077	158,536	163,541	40,970	275,107
8.	Hoang Lien Son Province	778,217	379,277	398,990	103,717	674,500
9.	Bac Thai Province	815,105	396,909	418,196	180,790	634,315
10.	Son La Province	487,793	238,449	249,344	60,328	427,465
11.	Vinh Phu Province	1,488,348	725,245	763,103	117,113	1,371,235
12.	Ha Bac Province	1,662,671	791,774	870,897	129,085	1,533,586
13.	Quang Ninh Province	750,055	418,161	331,894	286,096	463,959
14.	Ha Son Binh Province	1,537,190	746,952	790,238	104,331	1,432,859
15.	Hai Hung Province	2,145,662	1,028,137	1,117,525	137,009	2,008,653
16.	Thai Binh Province	1,506,235	712,476	793,759	89,519	1,416,716
17.	Ha Nam Ninh Province	2,781,409	1,328,564	1,452,845	290,551	2,490,858
18.	Thanh Hoa Province	2,532,261	1,240,934	1,291,327	191,168	2,341,093
19.	Nghe Tinh Province	3,111,989	1,548,690	1,563,299	195,465	2,916,524
20.	Binh Tri Thien Province	1,901,713	950,024	951,689	262,466	1,639,247
21.	Quang Nam-Da Nang Province	1,529,520	741,354	788,166	373,879	1,155,641
22.	Nghia Binh Province	2,095,354	1,018,617	1,076,737	265,586	1,829,768
23.	Phu Khanh Province	1,188,637	570,601	618,036	324,702	863,935
24.	Thuan Hai Province	938,255	455,583	482,672	187,681	750,574
25.	Gia Lai-Kontum Province	595,906	295,669	300,237	110,350	485,556
26.	Dac-Lac Province	490,198	241,490	248,708	71,815	418,383
27.	Lam Dong Province	396,657	194,860	201,797	109,112	287,545
28.	Song Be Province	659,093	314,590	344,503	133,446	525,647
29.	Tay Ninh Province	634,006	330,112	353,894	86,728	597,278
30.	Dong Nai Province	1,304,799	635,714	669,085	336,727	968,072
31.	Long An Province	957,264	451,921	505,343	130,847	826,417
32.	Dong Thap Province	1,182,787	572,166	610,621	118,374	1,064,413

Census Data as of 1 October 1979 (Continued)

Provinces and Cities	Total	Male Pop.	Female Pop.	Urban Pop.	Rural Pop.
33. An Giang Province	1,532,362	758,612	773,750	279,652	1,252,710
34. Tien Giang Province	1,264,498	591,656	672,842	193,632	1,070,866
35. Ben Tre Province	1,041,838	480,375	555,463	72,713	969,125
36. Cuu Long Province	1,504,215	710,692	793,523	136,084	1,368,131
37. Hau Giang Province	2,232,891	1,064,440	1,168,451	380,162	1,852,729
38. Kien Giang Province	994,673	483,323	511,350	159,410	835,263
39. Minh Hai Province	1,219,595	587,030	632,565	230,616	988,979
40. Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Region	91,610	42,473	49,137	81,694	9,916

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Văn Bình (NGUYEENX VAWN BINHF), Archbishop

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Council of Bishops; on 1 May 1980 he was elected to that position by the Vietnam National Council of Catholic Bishops. (NHAN DAN 4 May 80 p 1)

Trịnh Văn Căn (TRINHJ VAWN CAWN), Cardinal

*Chairman of the Vietnam Council of Bishops; on 1 May 1980 he was elected to that position by the Vietnam National Council of Catholic Bishops. (NHAN DAN 4 May 80 p 1)

Trương Khánh Châu (TRUWONG KHANH CHAAU), *Lieutenant Colonel

*Commander of the Air Force Technical Institute; writes of his meetings with Ho Chi Minh. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 May 80 p 2)

Lê Đức Chính (LEE DUWCS CHINHR)

*Chairman of the Vietnam Olympics Committee; on 7 May 1980 he announced acceptance of the Vietnam Olympics Committee into the International Olympics Committee. (NHAN DAN 8 May 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Tùng Cường (NGUYEENX TUNGF CUWONG), Bishop

*Secretary General of the Vietnam Council of Bishops; on 1 May 1980 he was elected to that position by the Vietnam National Council of Catholic Bishops. (NHAN DAN 4 May 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Dũng [NGUYEENX HUWUX ZUNGJ]

Vice Minister of Education; on 22 May 1980 he was present when Vice Premier To Huu received a delegation from the Kampuchean Ministry of Education. (NHAN DAN 23 May 80 p 1)

Tổng Trần Đào [TOONS TRAANF DAOF]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; recently he headed a Vietnamese agriculture delegation on a visit to Laos. (NHAN DAN 17 May 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Kim Điền [NGUYEENX KIM DIEENF], Archbishop

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Council of Bishops; on 1 May 1980 he was elected to that position by the Vietnam National Council of Catholic Bishops. (NHAN DAN 4 May 80 p 1)

Trần Văn Đình [TRAANF VAWN DINHF]

*Deputy Head of the Zoning and Planning Institute (Vien quy hoach va thiet ke), Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Some Thoughts on Exploiting the Rice Area of the Mekong Delta" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 May 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Thành Định [NGUYEENX THANH DINHS], Deceased

Former Standing Member and Head of the Inspection Department of the VCP Committee, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; he died of unspecified causes on 8 May 1980 at age 64. (NHAN DAN 9 May 80 p 4)

Vũ Đình [VUX DINHJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; on 19 May 1980 he attended a gathering in Hanoi to commemorate the anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's birth. (NHAN DAN 20 May 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Hiếu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ]

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Space Research Committee; his article marking the first anniversary of Vietnamese participation in the Intercosmos Program appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 May 80 pp 3, 4)

Trần Hoàn [TRAANF HOANF]

Ambassador of the SRV to the United Kingdom; on 30 April 1980 he spoke at a meeting of the England-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 5 May 80 p 4)

Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he headed a delegation from

the Ho Chi Minh City VCP Committee that departed on a visit to the USSR, GDR and Hungary. (NHAN DAN 7 May 80 p 4)

~~Đ~~ặng Kinh [DAWNGJ KINH], Major General

*Vice Minister of National Defense; Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; recently he attended a conference sponsored by the Navy to discuss the organization of coastal militia and self defense forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 May 80 p 1)

~~Vũ~~ Bạch Mai [VUX BACHJ MAI]

SRV Ambassador to Malaysia; on 9 May 1980 he accompanied Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach when he was received by the Malaysian Prime Minister. (NHAN DAN 11 May 80 p 1)

~~Nguyễn~~ Minh [NGUYEENX MINH], *Senior Colonel

*Chief of Staff of "H" Corps [Binh Doan]; he was mentioned in passing. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 May 80 p 3)

~~Nguyễn~~ Ngọc Minh [NGUYEENX NGOCJ MINH]

Deputy Head of the Government Legislation Commission; on 3 May 1980 he participated in a conference that discussed the application of juvenile laws and the protection of minors. (NHAN DAN 6 May 80 p 1)

~~Phạm~~ Khắc Quảng [PHAMJ KHAWCS QUANGR]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; on 4 May 1980 he attended a meeting in Hanoi between the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Lao National Front. (NHAN DAN 5 May 80 p 1)

~~Đỗ~~ Xuân Sảng [DOOX XUAAN SANGR]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 4 May 1980 he attended a meeting in Hanoi between the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Lao National Front. (NHAN DAN 5 May 80 p 1)

~~Lý~~ Văn Sáu [LYS VAWN SAUS]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 19 April 1980 he was scheduled to speak at the Doan Ket Club in Hanoi concerning recent international events. (HANOI MOI 19 Apr 80 p 4)

~~Đỗ~~ Văn Tài [DOOX VAWN TAIJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian People; on 3 May 1980 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Palestine Democratic Liberation Front. (NHAN DAN 5 May 80 p 1)

Hoàng Thao [HOANG THAO]

Vice Minister of Public Security; on 13 April 1980 he attended a sport meet held by 8,000 public security personnel of Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 15 Apr 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Bá Thiệt [NGUYEENX BAS THIEETS], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Head of Public Security, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi; his article about good deeds performed by his personnel appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 9 Apr 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Thới [NGUYEENX VAWN THOWIJ], aka Nguyễn Văn Hào [NGUYEENX VAWN HAO] Deceased

Former Deputy Secretary of the (old) Hoa Binh Province VCP Committee; retired Judge of the People's Supreme Court; he died on 7 May 1980 of unspecified causes at age 73. (NHAN DAN 9 May 80 p 4)

Xuân Thủy [XUAAN THUYR]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; *Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 22 May 1980 he attended a meeting marking the anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 23 May 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tiệp [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEEPJ], *Senior Colonel

*Deputy Political Officer, Headquarters, Capital Military Region; on 13 April 1980 he attended a sport meet held by 8,000 public security personnel of Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 15 Apr 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Tiều [NGUYEENX TIEEU]

*Deputy Editor in Chief of the Vietnam Fatherland Front newspaper DAI DOAN KET; on 4 May 1980 he attended a meeting in Hanoi between the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Lao Fatherland Front. (NHAN DAN 5 May 80 p 1)

Trần Văn Trà [TRAANF VAWN TRAF], Colonel General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Minister of National Defense; on 30 April 1980 he attended a conference that reviewed the anti-U.S. War in South Vietnam. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 May 80 p 1)

Lê Văn Triệt [LEE VAWN TRIETS]

*Vice Minister of Engineering and Metals; on 28 April 1980 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Bulgarian Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engineering. (NHAN DAN 7 May 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Tấn Di Trọng [NGUYEENX TAANS ZI TRONGJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 4 May 1980 he attended a meeting in Hanoi between the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Lao Fatherland Front. (NHAN DAN 5 May 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

*Deputy Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 19 May 1980 he was present when Vo Nguyen Giap received a delegation of the USSR Committee for the Defense of World Peace. (NHAN DAN 20 May 80 p 4)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Tạ Hữu Canh [TAJ HUWUX CANH]

Counselor of the SRV Embassy in the USSR; on 25 April 1980 he attended the signing of an agreement for cultural and information cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Apr 80 p 1)

Vũ Trọng Cảnh [VUX TRONGJ CANHR], Sr. Col.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "A New Step Forward by the Military Party Organization in Party Building Work." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 3, Mar 80 pp 15-25)

Nguyễn Mạnh Cẩm [NGUYEENX MANIJ CAAMP]

SRV Ambassador to Austria; on 21 April 1980 he signed a commercial agreement with Austria. (NHAN DAN 28 Apr 80 p 4)

Lê Quang Chánh [LEE QUANG CHANHS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 25 April 1980 he attended a UNESCO sponsored meeting in Ho Chi Minh City to discuss the eradication of illiteracy. (NHAN DAN 26 Apr 80 p 4)

Đổng Văn Công [DOONGF VAWN COONS], *Lieutenant General

Acting Commander of the 7th Military Region; on 1 May 1980 he attended a meeting in Ho Chi Minh City to commemorate May Day. (NHAN DAN 3 May 80 p 1)

Phùng Văn Cung [PHUNGF VAWN CUNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 1 May 1980 he attended a meeting in Ho Chi Minh City to commemorate May Day. (NHAN DAN 3 May 80 p 1)

Trần Diệp [TRAANF ZIEEPJ]

Deputy Head of the Industry Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 28 April 1980 he was present when Political Bureau Member Le Thanh Nghi received a delegation from the Construction Commission of the CPSU. (NHAN DAN 30 Apr 80 p 1)

Trần Dũng [TRAANF ZUWOWNG]

*Vice Minister of Home Trade; attended a recent conference to review the training of reserve officers among 1979 college graduates and to discuss training tasks for 1980. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 3-4, Mar-Apr 80 p 43)

Hoàng Diên [HOANGF DIEENF]

Head of the Institute of Investigations and Planning, Ministry of Forestry; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "The Matter of Raw Materials for the Paper Industry." (TO QUOC No 4, Apr 80 pp 35-37)

Ngô Văn Định [NGOO VAWN DINHJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee of Duy Tien District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; this issue carries an interview with him on intellectuals in the district. (TO QUOC No 4, Apr 80 pp 20-24)

Hà Huy Giáp [HAF HUY GIAPS]

Curator of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; on 21 April 1980 he attended the opening of an exhibit in Hanoi on the theme of "Lenin and Our Times." (NHAN DAN 22 Apr 80 p 4)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Premier; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-GDR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 29 April 1980 he received an economic delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 30 Apr 80 p 1)

Lê Ngọc Hiến [LEE NGOCJ HIEENF], *Lieutenant General

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; recently he attended a pep rally organized by the Signal and Liaison Forces. (NHAN DAN 28 Apr 80 p 1)

Phan Hiến [PHAN HIEENF]

*Minister in Charge of Information and Cultural Relations with Other Nations; his appointment to this position was announced on 29 April 1980. (NHAN DAN 30 Apr 80 p 1)

~~Đ~~ặng Hữu [DAWNGJ HUWU]

Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; on 25-29 April 1980 he attended the 10th session of the National Assembly Culture and Education Committee. (NHAN DAN 3 May 80 p 1)

[NOTE: This individual's name has also appeared as ~~Đ~~ặng Hữu--DANWNGJ HUWUX]

Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 21 April 1980 he attended an exhibit in Ho Chi Minh City on "Lenin and Our Times." (NHAN DAN 23 Apr 80 p 1)

Bùi Phan Kỳ [BUIF PHAN KYF], *Senior Colonel

*Deputy Head of the Strategy Department of the [Vietnam] Military Academy; on 17 April 1980 he attended a conference on "Lenin and Our Times." (NHAN DAN 18 Apr 80 p 1)

Trần Lê [TRAANF LEE]

*Deputy Head of the People's Supreme Procuratorate; his appointment to this position was announced on 29 April 1980. (NHAN DAN 30 Apr 80 p 1)

Hồng Long [HOONGF LONG]

*Head of the International Theory Section of the Department of Theoretical Research [Ban Nghien cuu ly luan Trung uong] of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 17 April 1980 he attended a conference dealing with the subject of "Lenin and Our Times." (NHAN DAN 18 Apr 80 p 1)

Cao Văn Lượng [CAO VAWN LUWOWNGJ]

Editorial Secretary of NGHIEN CUU LICH SU [Historical Studies], the bi-monthly journal of the Institute of Historical Studies, Vietnam Social Science Commission; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (NGHIEN CUU LICH SU No 1, Jan-Feb 80)

~~Đ~~ỗ Xuân Mai [DOOX XUAAN MAI], Deceased

Former Head of the Public Security Service, Hung Yen Province (old); Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, (former) Central Propaganda and Training School; Chairman of the Education Department of the Central Propaganda and Training School; he died of unspecified causes on 30 April 1980 at age 60. (NHAN DAN 1 May 80 p 4)

Phùng Minh Nam [PHUWONG MINH NAM]

*Deputy Chief of Cabinet of the Office of the Premier; attended a recent conference to review the training of reserve officers among 1979 college graduates and to discuss training tasks for 1980. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 3-4, Mar-Apr 80 p 43)

Trần Hoài Nam [TRAANF HOAI NAM]

Secretary General of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian People; on 21 April 1980 he attended a meeting in Hanoi to mark Zimbabwe Independence Day. (NHAN DAN 22 Apr 80 p 4)

Đoàn Thị Nhu [DOANF THIJ NHU]

*Acting Head of the Pharmaceutical Materials Institute; her article "Bring the Results of Scientific Research into Production" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Apr 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Thị Nhu² [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUW]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice President of the Vietnam Women's Federation; on 16 April 1980 she attended a meeting in Hanoi marking the 5th anniversary of the national uprising in Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 17 Apr 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Tiên Phong² [NGUYEENX TIEEN PHONG]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 19 April 1980 he attended a reception for a delegation of the [GDR] German Free Youth Union. (NHAN DAN 20 Apr 80 p 1)

Bùi Phùng [BUIF PHUNGF], Lieutenant General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Minister of National Defense; Head of the Rear Service General Department; recently he was present when the Transportation Forces was awarded the Ho Chi Minh Medal, 3rd Class. (NHAN DAN 26 Apr 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Tư² Qua [NGUYEENX TUWR QUA]

Deputy Head of the Economic Mathematics Institute; his article "The Science of Forecasting and Long Range Planning" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Apr 80 p 3)

Trần Trọng Quát [TRAANF TRONGJ QUATS]

A Section Head in the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 25 April 1980 he attended a reception for a delegation of the Swedish Left Wing Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 26 Apr 80 p 1)

Lưu Vũ Súy [LUWU VUX SUYS], *Sr. Col.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "The True Nature of Maoism's Anti-Marxist Viewpoints on Party Work and Political Work in the Chinese Army." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 3, Mar 80 pp 33-43)

Văn Tao [VAWN TAOJ]

Editor-in-Chief of NGHIEN CUU LICH SU [Historical Studies], the bimonthly journal of the Institute of Historical Studies, Vietnam Social Science Commission; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (NGHIEN CUU LICH SU No 1, Jan-Feb 80)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOV VAWN TAAPJ]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; *Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 28 April 1980 he attended a meeting of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association in Hanoi marking the 110th Anniversary of the birth of Lenin. (NHAN DAN 29 Apr 80 p 1)

Lê Thanh [LEE THANH], Major General

*Deputy Commander of the 7th Military Region; on 30 April 1980 he participated in memorial ceremonies at the cemetery of fallen heroes in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 1 May 80 p 2)

Hoàng Minh Thảo [HOANGF MINH THAOR], Lieutenant General

*Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Director of the Vietnam Advanced Military Academy; on 21 April 1980 he received a delegation of Soviet Political Orientation Officers when they visited the Vietnam Advanced Military Academy. (NHAN DAN 22 Apr 80 p 4 and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Apr 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Thập [NGUYEENX THIJ THAAPJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian People; on 21 April 1980 she attended a meeting in Hanoi to mark Zimbabwe Independence Day. (NHAN DAN 22 Apr 80 p 4)

Mai Chí Thọ [MAI CHIS THOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 21 April 1980 he attended an exhibit in Ho Chi Minh City on "Lenin and Our Times." (NHAN DAN 23 Apr 80 p 1)

Trần Thoan [TRAANF THOAN]

*Deputy chief of the Postal General Department; attended a recent conference to review the training of reserve officers among 1979 college graduates and to discuss training tasks for 1980. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 3-4, Mar-Apr 80 p 43)

Hồ Sĩ Thoang [HOOF SIX THOANG²]

Deputy Head of the Vietnamese Institutes of Science; his article "A Scientific Research Center in Ho Chi Minh City" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Apr 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Đức Thuận [NGUYEENX DUWCS THUAANJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice President of the Vietnam General Trade Union Federation; on 30 April 1980 he attended ceremonies in Hanoi marking the 5th Anniversary of the Victory of 30 April. (NHAN DAN 1 May 80 p 2)

Ngô Thuyền [NGOO THUYEENF]

Deputy Head of the Central Control Committee of the VCP; on 24 April 1980 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of delegation of the Swedish Left Wing Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 25 Apr 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Triều [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TRIUF]

Minister of Agriculture; on 24 April 1980 he visited the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines. (NHAN DAN 1 May 80 p 4)

Hồ Trúc [HOOF TRUCS]

*Vice Chairman of Vietnam's National UNESCO Committee; on 24 April 1980 he attended a UNESCO sponsored meeting in Ho Chi Minh on the eradication of illiteracy. (NHAN DAN 26 Apr 80 p 4)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Vice Minister of Culture and Information; on 20 April 1980 he attended the opening ceremonies of a Soviet Film Week and Book Exhibit in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 21 Apr 80 p 1)

Vũ Đình Tư [VUX DINHF TUW], *Lieutenant Colonel

[Commander ?] of the 73rd Armored Group; his article on matters of command concerning his unit appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Apr 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Vinh [NGUYEENX VINH]

Vice Minister of Building; on 28 April 1980 he signed an agreement with Laos for the exploitation of a gypsum mine in Laos. (NHAN DAN 29 Apr 80 p 4)

Phan Đình Vinh [PHAN DINHF VINH]

*Aide to the Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 25 April 1980 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Swedish Left Wing Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 26 Apr 80 p 1)

Vương Thừa Vũ [VUWOWNG THUWAF VUX], Lieutenant General Deceased

Born 1910; Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; he died of an unspecified disease on 23 April 1980 at the 108th Military Hospital. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Yêm [NGUYEENX XUAAN YEEM], *Lt. Col.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Some Sketches of the Military Ideology and Viewpoints of the Beijing Expansionists and Hegemonists." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 3, Mar 80 pp 44-57 & 73)

CORRECTION

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Đào Duy Tùng [DAO F ZUY TUNGF]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Standing Member of the Department of Research on Party Theory of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 17 April 1980 he attended a conference on the subject of "Lenin and Our Times." (NHAN DAN 18 Apr 80 p 1)

[NOTE: In an earlier report he was reported as a Standing Member of the Department of Research on Party History.]

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